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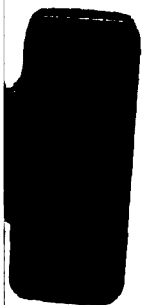
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A
DESCRIPTIV LIST
OF
BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

COMPILED BY
W : M. GRISWOLD



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W : M. GRISWOLD, PUBLISHER.
1895.

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**Descriptive Lists of ~~007 15 1900~~ Novels, Part I.,
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—Part II., History of North-America, Price \$1.00

The new course in modern novels, offered at Yale this term for the first time by Dr. W: L. Phelps, is attracting wide attention. So far as the instructor is aware, there exists no similar course in any collegiate institution in the country. Its introduction at Yale is one of the signs of the growth of interest in English literature here.

Last year Dr. Phelps conducted a large class of seniors and juniors through a study of the Elizabethan drama. It occurred to Dr. Phelps that a systematic study of the modern novel would also be valuable. Accordingly the announcement of the course was made, and over 250 men elected it in the two upper classes. The plan was to consider one novel each week, the students reading it and writing a one-page criticism on each, and the instructor lecturing every Friday morning on the novel for that week. As it was thought few men would be able to read at that rate in addition to their other studies, a list of 15 novels was announced last June in order that as many as cared to do so might read them during the summer. When the students scattered to their homes at the end of the June term and began their reading, many of their friends became interested in the subject, and also decided to read the books selected, so that many outside of Yale are now taking up these works from a critical standpoint in accord with the spirit of the course. The course is wholly experimental this year, and its continuance depends on the degree of success attained with the present class, the size of which prevents instruction by discussion, and necessitates lecturing. If numbers and enthusiasm count for anything, it is safe to say the course will be permanent and will be imitated elsewhere. The ten books which have been selected for consideration up to the Christmas recess are: 'Lorna Doone,' by Blackmore; 'Marcella,' by Mrs. Ward; 'A Modern Instance,' by Howells; 'Esther Waters,' by Moore; 'A Gentleman of France,' by Weyman; 'Treasure Island,' by Stevenson; 'The Luck of Roaring Camp, and Other Stories,' by Bret Harte; 'The Phantom Rickshaw,' etc., by Kipling; 'A Suburban Pastoral,' etc., by Prof. Beers; 'Trilby,' by Du Maurier.

During the winter term only foreign novels will be considered, including Tolstoi's 'Anna Karénina'; 'Fathers and Sons,' by Turgenev; 'The Children of the World,' by Heyse; 'Dame Care,' by Sudermann. In the spring term the class will again take up American and English novels, including Hardy's 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles, and 'Far From the Madding Crowd'; 'The Manxman,' by Caine, and 'Lord Ormont and His Aminta,' by Meredith. Thirty different works will be reviewed in all, and the majority of them will be by living authors. [A. R. T. In N.-Y. Post, 5 Oct. 1895.]

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BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

GENERAL.

CHATTERBOX. [Estes.] "The bound volume of an English weekly which has a large sale. It is not difficult to see why. The pictures ar not as a rule too good; the poems ar generally of a domestic character; there ar anecdotes of canine sagacity, short papers upon natural history, little moral tales,—even Boccaccio is called into service,—riddles, and bits of advice, the whole very cheap." [Atlantic. 5

LITTLE ONE'S ANNUAL. [Estes.] "An annual made of weekly issues, but less of a scrapbook than Chatterbox. It is of a hier order of art and literature. There is a brightness of appearance in the fair type and sketchy pictures which counts for a good deal in the attraction of the book." [Atlantic. 10

ST. NICHOLAS, Harper's Young People, and the older periodicals for children—Wideawake, Riverside, and Our Young Folks—ar too wel known to require mention here.

DAME NATURE AND HER THREE DAUGHTERS [by "X. B. Saintine," i. e., Jo. X. Boniface: Houghton, 1869] "is a book which shos much aptitude for interesting and instructing the young. No parent need be at hand when his bright boy or girl is reading it, for it expounds itself and holds fast the reader, who thinks he is told the most charming stories when he is really listening to lectures on the origin of common things, like cotton-thread, silk, sugar, pasteboard, etc., all of which is evolvd out of a dispute in the game of guessing—arising from that very important first question, 'Is it animal? Is it vegetable? Is it mineral?' Grand-papa's conversation abounds in humor and tender sentiment, and the little folks' responses ar wonderfully natural." [Nation. 15

ROUNABOUT RAMBLES in Lands of Fact and Fancy [by Fr. R: Stockton: Scribner, 1872] "is the best book for children we hav had the pleasure of reading in a long time. Thère is a collection of illustrations, and a short story, varying from a page and a half to several pages in length, fitted to each one. All the stories ar told so apparently 'con amore' that it seems as if the author must hav had a hand in choosing his subjects. Mr. Stockton has an unusual combination of qualifications for telling stories to the young. He not only narrates with spirit, but with an excellent perception of what is interesting from a child's point of vue. . . Many stories illustrate this trait, but none better than 'Building Ships.' No natural boy with the least turn for a boat or for tools could read that simple description of how to construct a toy vessel, without a glo and a desire to get to work. Another qualification is the author's sense of responsibility—a trait which in lively story-tellers is so frequently and sadly lacking. Perhaps it is simply instinctiv good judgment and refined moral feeling, and not a distinct intention of quietly encouraging what is good, and as quietly suppressing or turning aside what is ruf or coarse or sentimental in the thôt of the juvenile audience; but it sounds very thôtful and paternal. . . One story alone, 'Going after the Cows,' wil perhaps be relished rather more by the elders than the little boys whom it describes; but it is really a gem of its kind, and we would on no account spare it. The author seems to betray a Pennsylvania origin or training, not more by his Quaker-like gentleness of spirit than by his persistent use of wil in place of shal, and by several other peculiarities, more or less failings of the Keystone State. 'Little Bridget's Bait' ôt to be mentioned as an exceedingly nice specimen of innocent fairy-story." [Nation. 17

TALES OUT OF SCHOOL [by Fr. R: Stockton: Scribner, 1875] "wil be sufficiently described and commended when we say that it is another 'Roundabout Rambles.' It is an inexhaustible fund of amusement and instruction. A tired teacher, armed with it, might convert a dul day into a perfectly delightful season." [Nation. 18

THE BODLEYS TELLING STORIES. [by Horace Elisha Scudder: Houghton, 1876.] "These stories wil find an attentiv audience.

GENERAL.

These embrace some account of historic buildings in Boston, sketches of Joseph Warren and Patrick Henry, the Goffe and Whalley legend, the life of Andersen, an abstract of 'Evangeline,' a glance at the mysteries of type-setting and stereotyping, a suggestion of the charms of Hyannis, and kindred matters." [Nation.]—

"It is a curious medley, but it wil delight the young folk of either sex, and wil introduce them agreeably to several branches of learning which ar apt to be distasteful at the start. It consists of legend, romance and poetry,—old songs and music,—adaptations of Mother Goose; negro fables in dialect; descriptions of Arab street-life in New York; an animated account of the invention of the art of printing; ballads, anecdotes and allegories. All these varied contents ar ingeniously woven into a narrativ of the doings of the Bodley family from day to day, and Mr. Scudder manages his story-telling so wel that nothing appears to be lugged in for purposes of instruction, but each new thing is the natural outgrowth of some incident or conversation. The illustrations ar as various and almost as entertaining as the reading-matter." [Appleton's. 20

THE BODLEYS AFOOT. [by H. E. Scudder: Osgood, 1879.]

"The young Bodleys ar unfailingly real, and they ar always set about something delightful. Not all of them ar afoot this time; in fact it is only Nathan who walks to Hartford with his cousin Ned. The great sensation of the book is Martin's marvelous brother Hen, who looms from the other side of the world, choke-full of hair-breadth escapes and all manner of adventures by land and by sea. Few ar the events in which Hen has had no part; few the birds and beasts he has not seen; few the queer and fascinating things he cannot do. What Nathan hears is much more than what he sees, for at every interesting point of his journey somebody starts with the story of the locality. It is, fortunately, nearly always a story of the Redmen, and the colonial annals ar thus turned over to charming purpos. Throughout the book, if any curious or remarkable thing is mentioned, as a song or an adventure of any kind, Mr. Scudder satisfies the excursiv instinct of children by bringing it in, and once in it has its own fitness. He does this with entire boldness, and with an imaginable wink to the older reader. Mr. Scudder makes his Bodleys as interesting as anything they hear; and there is some very fresh material treated

with uncommon cleverness in the sketches of those old-fashioned Hartford people, the kinsfolk of the Bodleys, which we commend to all who like New England life." [Atlantic. 22

WHAT MR. DARWIN SAW [by Wendell-Phillips Garrison: Harper, 1880] is an "admirably arranged selection from Darwin's voyages. It has been this very judicious editor's idea to tel stories of animals, men, localities, and nature in the language of the great naturalist, and he has found that this addresses itself as clearly and charmingly to the young as to the old. It is a book of extracts from Darwin's Voyage round the World, and these ar given with the least possible—and it is extremely little—modification or rearrangement. The accounts of wild animals fitly come first; those of wild men follo; and geography and abstracter natural history, meteorology, etc., ar delightfully insinuated in their order. Some pages ar added giving biographical sketches of the notable persons named in the extracts; thêre ar good maps, and an abundance of excellent illustrations. We commend the book heartily for the wisdom of its conception and its thoro acceptability. One could hardly choose a book for an intelligent boy which would more successfully appeal to his love of nature, or more pleasingly acquaint him with the great master in the literature of science." [Atlantic. 25

THE YOUNG FOLKS' CYCLOPAEDIA OF COMMON THINGS. [by J: D. Champlin: Holt, 1879.] "How many questions you young folks ask of older ones every day! Some of these the old folks answer; but sometimes they ar too busy, and sometimes they don't kno. And how many questions you would like to ask that you never do ask, for fear of being troublesome! Now, if you hav one of these cyclopaedias, instead of asking questions you look in your book and there is your answer. A cyclopaedia, you kno, does not merely giv definitions, like a dictionary. It tels a good deal about everything which it mentions at all. For instance, if a boy wishes to kno about bees, he can turn to the word 'Bee' in the cyclopaedia and find out all about their habits and food. A girl hears a good deal about the telephone, but does not understand what it is. She will find it described in this cyclopaedia in language which she can comprehend. The book is in one volume, and is of a convenient size to keep on your book-

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shelves at home, or to take to school with you. It does not include history, but is full of interesting facts, and contains numerous pictures which help to make the meaning plain. It is printed in clear, distinct type, on good paper." [St. Nicholas. 30]

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' CYCLOPAEDIA OF GAMES AND SPORTS. [by J. D. Champlin: Holt, 1890.] "If happiness depends upon games—and they hav doubtless something to do with it—the young people of the present day ôt to be happier than any of their predecessors; for in this book they can learn something about every game known to civilized life, and certainly no such collection has ever appeared before. Moreover, the natural tendency of boys, when not engaged in activ out-door exercise, to test the various forces of nature, is fostered by a number of chemical and mechanical experiments, which it is to be hoped ar not as dangerous as they look. The account of whist gives all the recent additions to the 'American leads' now so generally adopted." [Nation. 35]

WHAT TO DO AND HOW TO DO IT. [by Daniel Carter Beard: Scribner, 1882.] "There is hardly one of the familiar sports and amusements of boys, 12 years and upwards, which is not here explained and described. These and many which ar unfamiliar ar noticed under the headings of the seasons to which they ar most appropriate. There is a long chapter on kites which might instruct even the Chinese; and one on 'Knots, Bends, and Hitches,' which, with that on 'Rigging and Sailing of Small Boats,' forms the best two in the book. That on 'How to Camp without a Tent' has a good many useful hints. . . There is an excellent chapter on taxidermy, and one on sleighs and sno-shoes; and the book concludes with a list of indoor amusements." [Nation. 40]

THE BOYS' BOOK OF SPORTS. [ed. by Maurice Thompson: Century Co., 1886.] "Few books ar better fitted to awaken in boys a healthy impulse for out-door life. It opens with a tale of 'Marvin and his Boy Hunters,' in which instruction in the use of fire-arms is very skilfully and entertainingly given. This is folloed by chapters on archery, fishing, boat-building and sailing,

camping, swimming, photographing, etc., and ending with a capital account of base-ball, in which the science of effective pitching is taught. These are by different writers, as C. L. Norton, D. C. Beard, and W. L. Alden, who uniformly show great cleverness in their explanations and directions; those on boat-building and ice-sailing especially being models of accurate and simple description. The illustrations are all admirable." [Nation. 45]

GRAND-PAPA'S ARITHMETIC, a Story of two Little Apple Merchants. [by Jean Macé: N. Y., Wynkoop, 1868.] "We know no children's books which are so unique as those of Macé, in whose 'History of a Mouthful of Bread,' the chemistry of food was made as charming as a fairy tale. The present volume is equally delightful, with a fairy-like element, showing how a wise little girl, in the wonderful time of Long Ago, taught her little brothers, Save-all and Scatter, who sold the most marvelous of all apples for the invariable price of eight tovars each, the mysteries of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, not forgetting fractions. This may seem a very common and dull thing to do, but it is neither dull nor common to our author, who enters upon his task with the feelings of a child and a poet." [The Albion. 47]

LEARNING TO DRAW. [by Viollet-le-Duc: Putnam, 1880.] "The first pages, which are quite level with the childish comprehension, alone make the book worth buying; but there are many passages and pages, if not chapters, scattered through the volume which the youthful reader could profit by without an instructor. Fragments of Mr. Majorin's discourse with Jean about geometry, perspective, comparative anatomy, geology, contour levels, the Alps, Pompeii, etc., will interest any boy or girl, while the varied and skilful illustrations will pique curiosity or teach direct lessons of truth and beauty." [Nation. 50]

HOW? [by Kennedy Holbrook: Worthington, 1886.] "Much may here be learned about the making of toys, boats, cars, baskets, whirligigs, blow-pipes, cornstalk fiddles, compasses, birds, snakes, leather work, portraits, windmills, stencils, telescopes, circles, panoramas, etc., etc.; with information about divers art processes, including photography, about the keeping of aquaria, the arrangement of conjuror's tricks and of certain physical experiments." [Nation. 55]

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WAYS FOR BOYS [Lothrop, 1887] "tels youngsters in a concise but clear way, aided by diagrams, how to make kites, tents, menageries, boats and sno-shoes. There ar also simple instructions for walking, skating, and tree culture—this last chapter being the most useful in the book." [Nation. 60

THE BOY ENGINEERS [by Ja. Lukin: London, 1877; Putnam, 1878] "deals with the mystery of the lathe, and stimulates the inventiv faculty by shoing how two lads made shift with a contrivance which seems very antiquated beside the iron lathes now made for boys at a wonderfully lo price. The instruction is here thrown into the form of a story, which relieves it of much of its dryness. These heroes of the workshop make wooden clocs with automaton figures, an organ, a house, presently a steam-engine; indulge in wood-carving; and finish with some experiments in electricity. Not every boy can profit by this book, but where nativ aptitude is present it wil be found useful." [Nation. 65

THE YOUNG MECHANIC [by Ja. Lukin, London; Putnam, 1871] "does not fall behind its pretensions, and may be recommended without reserv. Its directions ar simple and perspicuous, by one who evidently knoes how to do what he describes; and if careful adherence to them could be insured, it is probable that a much greater number of boyish experiences in carpentry and joinery would bear fruit and determin future training than now do for want of just this disciplin." [Nation. 70

LONG LOOK HOUSE [by E. Abbott: Boston, Noyes, 1876] "is addressed to boys from 8 to 12. It begins at the very beginning of the House—its planning—and reaches the final moving into it of the family; not an inch of the process is slurred over. Materials and staking out fil each a chapter; next we hav plumbing, heating apparatus, etc. The subject in each case, except liting by gas and waterworks, is elucidated in conversations with (or at) Max, aged six, who is the most attentiv child we ever met. His father often talks for pages without interruption on the boy's part, and, in fact, the dramatic part of the story goes for nothing. Thôtful boys of enquiring minds ôt to enjoy the details of house-building, which ar clearly and simply described." [Nation. 75

THE FITCH CLUB. [by "Jak," i. e., Annie Bowles Williams: Crowell, 1885.] "Mr. Fitch, the carpenter, is the hopeful friend

of the lads, allowing work to be done in his shop, organizing the Club which sets them all to doing something, and arranging the platform where they can have their lectures. The young people have a printed paper, and the stories, dialogs, and other compositions are too natural not to be genuine. The tone is excellent, the language is excellent and the story is short." [Boston "Lit. World." 78

PROFESSOR JOHNNY. [by "Jak," i. e., Annie Bowles Williams: Crowell, 1887.] "This writer is sensible, and has struck a good line of work. This little book has to do with experiments in physics, and employs the usual apparatus of boys and girls and their elders." [Atlantic. 80

OATS OR WILD OATS? [by J. M. Buckley: Harper, 1885.] "A survey is attempted of various professions and occupations from farmer to dentist, and advice is given on the choice to be made, as also upon various other subjects of conduct. The multiplicity of subjects saves the writer from being tedious on any one of them, but the common-sense and commonplace are pretty interchangeable." [Atlantic. 85

READY FOR BUSINESS [by G. J. Manson: Phil'a, Penn Pub. Co., 1889] "is designed to give young men some idea of the leading professions, of the special qualities required for success in them, and the course of study necessary for learning them. . . the author treats the electrical engineer, the chemist, the architect, the banker, the broker, the sea-captain, and many others, as well as of the older 'learned professions.'" [Critic. 90

FARMING FOR BOYS [by Edmund Morris (1804-74): Ticknor, 1868] "is very pleasant reading, if understood to be a romance; it would be a good book for general circulation, containing many valuable hints, and likely to help and teach country boys and girls that their lives need not be all drudgery. Boys and girls, of course, must be entertained, and they like stories, like to dream of making money and doing all sorts of hard work if they are to grow suddenly rich by it; and as a stimulus to their imagination this kind of agricultural paper may be nourishing and excusable." [Nation. 95

THE ABANDONED CLAIM [by Flora Haines Loughead: Houghton, 1891] "tells of three children of a San Francisco me-

chanic, suddenly thrown upon their own resources, who decide to take up Government land for a home. Their farming experiences are well related, and make an interesting story, albeit things really run a little too smooth for probability. The tone is serious without being dull." [Nation. 97]

UNDER ORDERS, the Story of a Young Reporter. [by Kirk Munroe: Putnams, 1891.] "Mr. Munroe's reporter has this advantage over some in life, that his destiny is arranged for in advance, and is sure to be a fortunate one; but then he was gifted with pluck, and the snobbishness with which he set out in active life was only skin-deep. The story lets the reader into the language of the reporter's business, and is no more misleading than is any narrative of active life wherein the writer selects character and circumstance; but we suspect that the young collegian who takes it for his guide-book will exhaust its capacity for instruction or inspiration pretty rapidly." [Atlantic. 100]

MAN-OF-WAR LIFE [by C. Nordhoff: 1855,—new ed., Dodd, 1883] "is a graphic picture of a bygone time. In 1855 it was still true enough to the life, though the events recorded occurred some 10 years earlier. It is now history, and at every succeeding decade its value will be found to have increased instead of diminished. . . The book is a good antidote for an unreasoning desire to 'go to sea.' At the same time it will gratify harmless curiosity about life afloat, describing technical matters with great clearness." [Nation. 105]

THE MERCHANT VESSEL [by C. Nordhoff: Dodd, 1884] "is a graphic, truthful, and most interesting account of the author's experiences as a sailor." [Nation. 110.]

THE STORY OF JACK HALYARD the Sailor Boy. [Designed for American children by W. S. Cardell. 30th ed., by M. T. Leavenworth: Phila, Uriah Hunt, 1833.] "If I were asked how the general education of our people could be most advanced at a slight cost and trouble, I should say, supply every child with copies of 'Robinson Crusoe,' 'The Swiss Family Robinson,' the Fairy Tales, 'The Arabian Nights,' Scott's 'Tales of my Grandfather,' and 'Jack Halyard.' Wherever I have found a person—man or woman—who had access to these books at the age of 10 or 12, I have heard that they were all read through with intense delight, not only read, but read over and over again, when no other books possessed an equal attraction or gave equal pleasure. And in many of these cases I have heard that this reading exercised a

very important influence upon the habits and tastes of the individual, and gave a fondness for study, after they had been looked upon as hopeless dullards by schoolmates and parents. The wonderful romances gave the first impulse to their thinking faculties, enchanted their imaginations, taut them the meaning of many words seldom used in ordinary conversation, familiarized them with fine literary styles, gave them a hi idea of the pleasure to be derived from reading, and in fine, laid the foundation for all their subsequent intellectual cultivation. Giv a child these books, and if he hav any capacity, he wil not thereafter wait til books ar brôt, but wil hunt for them and thus educate himself." [Hesperian, 1863. 111

RAN AWAY TO SEA. [by [T:] Mayne Reid: Ticknor, 1858.] "Had we a son at school, of vagabondish propensities and daring withal, we should take an early opportunity of slipping this volume into his hand. It is written cleverly enuf, but in the intensest melodramatic style. The young hero is supposed to hav done what the title indicates, and to hav caut a terrible Tartar for his pains. He elopes from the néborhood of a sea-

port in the West of England, and ships on board a vessel which turns out to be a slaver. The brutality into which he is plunged is almost sickening, nor ar the scenes on the coast of Africa, the chase by a man-of-war cruiser, the 'middle' passage, the burning of the slaver, and the escape on the raft, less thickly studded with horrors." [Albion. 112

DORYMATES. [by Kirk Munroe: Harper, 1889.] "Few callings excel that of deep-sea fishermen in its varied dangers and hardships. These ar most graphically described in this book. 'Breeze' McCloud, a very winning lad, courageous and unselfish, is picked up at sea by a Gloucester fishing schooner when an infant, and adopted by the captain. As soon as he is old enuf, he ships for a cruise for early mackerel off Cape Hatteras. During the next few months one adventure folloes another in rapid succession, bringing in almost all the misfortunes which could befall a fisherman. Several times he goes adrift in a dory, is lost in the fog, caut by the ice, imprisoned in an iceberg, seized by an octopus, as well as kidnapped and shipwrecked." [Nation. 114

THE CRUISE OF THE GHOST [by W: L. Alden: Harper, 1881] "is a most delightful, exciting, plausible, and intoxicating little book, and those lads who hav a love of the water and of boats wil regret that it is not continued in the same vein throu an unlimited number of volumes." [Nation. 115

PLUCKY SMALLS [by M.. (Bradford) Crowninshield: Lothrop, 1889] "gives a capital description of the life of an apprentice on board of a man-of-war [? not a school-ship like those maintained by the states of Mass. and N. Y.—W: M. G.]. The hero is a wharf-rat who givs an account of himself and his adventures in a natural and modest way, which makes him a very attractiv and interesting little character." [Nation. 120

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THE AMERICAN GIRL'S HANDY BOOK. [by Adelia Bell Beard and M. Caroline Beard: Scribner, 1887.] "It would be hard to find a better gift for a girl fond of using her fingers and pleasing her friends than this book. It covers some of the ground of the 'American Girls' Home-book of Work and Play,' but is superior to that in respect of the novelty and variety of information given as to making fancy and useful articles. The chapters on 'Furniture, Old and New,' and on 'Seaside Cottage Decoration,' ar especially charming. The authors must be among the most ingenious of their sex. Their instructions ar clear, and accompanied by a great many excellent illustrations, which at once embellish the text and aid much the reader's comprehension. We also find suggestions for pastimes and pleasures for every season of the year, and some of the games described embody unusual novelty. The hints given for Thanksgiving and Christmas merriment ar capital. Then, too, the different kinds of topics ar nicely intermingled, so that weariness is avoided." [Nation. 125

SIX LITTLE COOKS. [by E. Stansbury Kirkland: Chicago, McClurg, 1877.] "We ar introduced to a household of cousins whom an Aunt Jane inspires with an almost fatiguing zeal for learning how to cook. . . . A praiseworthy versatility enables the author to keep up the form and the interest of a story, and now by a picnic, or again by a birthday, or unexpected company, or the cook's holiday, or the mistress's illness, to furnish a pretext for the intervention of the 'little cooks.' The conversations ar natural and sprightly, and Aunt Jane's directions plain, practical, and altogether excellent." [Nation. 130

DORA'S HOUSEKEEPING. [Chicago, McClurg, 1877.] "A cook-book with a sequel is an unquestionable novelty, but our readers may remember that 'Six Little Cooks' dealt almost exclusively with the liter products of the kitchen, such as rolls, cakes, pastry, jellies, etc. Evidently this was a one-sided training for the future American mistress, and breakfast and dinner stil loomd portentously with their soups, meats, vegetables and made-dishes. With a versatility which does her great credit, the author invents an emergency which places Miss Dora in her absent mother's place for several months, and then her ânt steps in and guides

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her throu a labyrinth of raw and incompetent and fugitiv 'help,' and lends her that inexhaustible receipt-book which the 'Six Little Cooks' wer allowed to draw from so freely. The story does not flag either, and is enlivened with some good character-sketching. The housewifely advice is sound, sensible, and civilized. We cordially recommend these two books as containing almost the whole gospel of domestic economy, and really calculated to instruct young housekeepers in the best principles and practice." [Nation. 131

THROWN UPON HER OWN RESOURCÉS [by "Jenny June," i. e., J.. (Cunningham) Croly: Crowell, 1891] "is a book to tel what girls can do if obliged to earn their living. The chapters ar called 'The Point of View,' 'How to Work Exactly,' 'Business Methods,' 'Motiv Power in Work,' and so on." [Critic. 135

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

THE HISTORY OF A MOUTHFUL OF BREAD [by Jean Macé: Paris, 1861,—N. Y., Wynkoop, 1868] "is a series of letters to a child on the nature and functions of the digestiv apparatus, is not only thoroly wel adapted to the comprehension of any ordinarily intelligent child of 10 or 12—the facts ar so aptly illustrated, so delightfully told that they cannot fail to be interesting. . . The child who has studied it understandingly wil not only hav been taut the components of his blood, the action of his heart and lungs, and the functions of his digestiv tube, but wil also learn to look at nature with the eyes of a naturalist—to find brothers in all animate things, to speculate curiously on the degrees of affinity between himself and an earth-worm." [Nation. 150

THE LITTLE KINGDOM; or the Servants of the Stomach [by Jean Macé: London, Saunders, 1867] "consists of familiar lectures on the physiology of human and other animal life. The author givs a pretty complete and accurate description of those parts of the body, such as brain and nervs, muscles and bones, and the different organs of sensation, which act more or less under the control of the wil, and may, therefore, be said to constitute a 'little kingdom,' the pupil to whom he is talking, an intelligent girl of 12, being hailed as the queen of this 'little kingdom.' In his former treatis, Mr. Macé described a 'little republic,' consisting of the

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stomach, with the liver and all the digestiv apparatus,—the heart and lungs, the veins and arteries, with the whole process of the circulation of the blood, and the continual waste and repair of all the tissues of the body; these topics being included in the 'history' of a morsel of food after it has been swallowed." [Illus. London News. 151

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CHATS [by G. Hamlin: Lee, 1884] "ar really little sermons or lectures, incorporated in pleasant, sprightly talks, with sometimes a chapter which is scarcely anything but an essay, and occasionally a story or fantasy to vary the seriousness. The wisdom inculcated is of various kinds, hygienic, social, moral, educational, etc.; and our young folks need it all, and would be the better for reading so sensible a little book. Once in a while the author's opinions seem too positiv in regard to trifles, but in general every dictum is admirable. The chapter, for instance, called 'Brain or Stomach' abounds in common sense. 'Judging in haste,' 'Preparing to be old,' 'She would be a poetess,' ar the titles of some of the topics discussed. The book has been written in a very earnest spirit and cannot fail to do good." [Nation. 175

NOTES FOR BOYS [McClurg, 1887] "treats a great variety of topics, from unselfishness, truth and honesty, to the choice of a profession and marriage, in a straitforward, wholesome way, which impresses one both with his good sense and with his clear comprehension of the temptations and dangers besetting a boy on his entrance to business life. All subjects ar treated from the standpoint of an Englishman of the middle class who desires his son to be successful, not in the ordinary meaning of the word, but in the making the best use of his opportunities, both for himself and for those about him. In the matter of sports, cricket is put first; while of football he says 'I do not think hily; the Rugby game is especially brutal,' in which judgment we heartily agree with him." [Nation. 180

SPEECH AND MANNERS [by E. Stansbury Kirkland: McClurg, 1883] "is an excellent little treatis, and the author very skilfully sugars the instruction-pil. Many common errors of speech ar brôt to light and dwelt upon forcibly, and many defects

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in manners, more especially those which children are apt to show, are clearly pointed out. The necessity of habit in order to speak correctly, and of unselfish consideration for others in order to act courteously, are strongly insisted on. Good suggestions are made with reference to composition and letter-writing. The book is an admirable one for mothers to read aloud to their children." [Nation.]—"We notice the omission of one objectionable phrase,—the use of 'up' in unnecessary connection with verbs, as 'ate up.'" [Atlantic. 185

GRAMMAR-LAND [by M. L. Nesbitt: Holt, 1878] "gives an almost ideal dramatization of a dry and, for children, disheartening study. It does not go very far. Judge Grammar examines all the impersonated parts of speech in turn, and makes them declare by what sign they can be detected; the youthful reader gets a glimpse of conjugation, a fragment of syntax, and all the rest is pure fun and enjoyment. The humor is well sustained throughout, and Dr. Verb, Mr. Adjective, Mr. Adverb, etc., talk always in character. Since the author can point to the success of her 'jeu d'esprit' as a text-book, we recommend it for the same purpose and heartily. Perhaps, however, those who have learned the rudiments by the old method will most delight in this new departure. Of course, also, it can be pleasantly read without thought of self-improvement." [Nation. 200

BIOGRAPHY.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN [Nugget ed.—Putnam, 1889] "is one of the books whose salt never loses its savor. Few books written since the printing-press came into use have done so much to keep the world morally and intellectually fresh. Its morality is of the soundest. If the famous old philosopher had little or no faith in Revelation, he yet regarded the practical teachings of Christianity as worthy of all acceptance and was a true Christian in his love of right, his feeling of human brotherhood, and his inveterate 'hate of hate' and love of wisdom and peace. The story of his earthly pilgrimage is a tale of wonder, which loses nothing in the telling; it is a tale 99 times told, which cannot be told too often . . . never were subject-matter and style so perfectly adapted one to the other as in this mind-molding book.

BIOGRAPHY.

There is hardly a tale in 'The Arabian Nights' so fascinating as this story of the boy who, beginning as candle-maker and printer's apprentice, came to be the organizer of a new republic and the darling of a dying monarchy." [Critic. 225

See also Bayard (940, 941), Wallace (803), Gama (355), Magellan (360), Cortez (2220), Mary of Scotland (821v), Drake (365), Sidney (825), Capt. Smith (640-641), Lady Russell (853a), Mrs. J: Adams (after 2205), Washington (same), Boone (same), Hodson (485), etc.

BIOGRAPHICAL STORIES FOR CHILDREN [by Nathaniel Hawthorne: Boston, Tappan, 1843] "contains wel told and interesting stories of West, Newton, Dr. Johnson, Cromwell, Franklin, and Queen Christina." [So. Lit. Messenger. 250

TRUE STORIES FROM HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY. [by Nathaniel Hawthorne: Ticknor, 1850.] "A man who can write wel for children deservs to be listened to by anybody, and fathers and mothers wil find themselvs looking over the sholders of the little folk upon these simple and delightful pages. Sincerity is never thrown away, and children learn by instinct its force in a book. These stories ar tried favorites. The volume includes the whole of Grandfather's Chair—a piece of old oaken furniture which passes from house to house and oner to oner, connecting in a cheerful way the whole of New England history, from the settle-ment of Plymouth to the close of the Revolutionary war. A genu-
uin book, in a true spirit." [Literary World. 255

LITTLE PRINCES: Anecdotes of Illustrious Childrén of All Ages and Countries [by — (—) Slater: Cundall, 1843] "is a collection of the current anecdotes of illustrious children, and of some drawn from rarer sources of reading; which may cultivate generous and amiable thôts in children of every rank." [Exam-
iner. 260

NOBLE DAMES OF ANCIENT STORY [by J: E. Edgar: Hogg, 1864] "begins with the marriage of Isabel the Fair and Edward II. in 1308, and closes the book with the death of the duchess of Orléans, in 1848. The story of 'Isabel the Fair' is folloed by 'Philippa of Hainault'—a life of great interest and full of romantic incident." [Reader. 265

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STORIES OF REMARKABLE PERSONS [by W: Chambers: Chambers, 1878] "is entertainingly written; it combines with its moralizing much valuable biographical information, some of which is very curious; we are given the history of that Scotch lord, of whom we have heard the legend, who found his life-work in sharpening razors, and who made his tailor wear his new clothes until they were fitted to his form before he would don them himself; the career of De Lesseps gives occasion for a general description of the Suez Canal, and in the story of the Herschels we get the history of early telescope manufacture. Interesting to our public, particularly, are the careers of A. T. Stewart, the Astors, Horace Greeley, and the Jubilee Singers, to which, perhaps, ought to be added the story of the Lord Gordon of Erie notoriety. This is especially, of course, a book for boys, to whom it will be commended by its excellent typography; but the elders will find amusement and instruction in it as well. The most noted of the persons whose lives it tells, whom we have not mentioned, are the Wordsworths, the Fairbairns, Lord Eldon, M^r. Somerville, and Desmoulins." [Nation. 268

CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY. [by James Parton: Houghton, 1884.] "Many of the sketches are reviews of current lives, such as the lives of E: Coles, Myron Holley, Gerrit Smith, P: Burnett's Autobiography, the lives of Greeley and Bennett, of T: Edward, Robert Dick, and J: Duncan. Mr. Parton's style is as well calculated to interest the young as their elders, and what he offers is wholesome reading." [Nation. 270

HISTORIC BOYS. [by E. S. Brooks: Putnam, 1885.] "The author's style is too ambitious and is marred by archaic affectations." [Nation. 275

SOME NOTED PRINCES [by Ja. Parton et al.: Crowell, 1885] "consists of 50 sketches. Though ostensibly written for the young, we are inclined to think that these essays may be read with even greater pleasure by the old. Some of them, especially those by E. P. Whipple on the college days of Macaulay, Prescott, Choate, and C: Kingsley, are above the heads of all but the most thoughtful of young readers. Canon Farrar writes pleasantly of dean Stanley

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and Westminster Abbey and of Disraeli. Especially interesting is the account of Victor Hugo's homes. 'Tea with Carlyle' is a capital bit of descriptiv writing. The accounts of the royal families of England, Denmark and Bavaria ar entertaining. The best paper is on 'Dickens with his children,' by his dauter." [Nation. 280]

STIRRING STORIES OF PEACE AND WAR [by Ja. Macaulay: Hodder, 1885] "is an excellent selection of the most animating incidents in history from Gustav Vasa's days to those of Gordon. Of course, the author goes over familiar ground; but to such stoc subjects as the conquest of Mexico and the escape of Charles II., some less known occurrences of a more modern date hav been added, which will be new to most people." [Athenaeum. 285]

YOUNG DAYS OF AUTHORS [by A. R. Hope [Moncrieff]: Hogg, 1885] "describes the youthful days of the young Chouan heroes, of Heine, Basil Hall, Alfieri, W: Hutton, of Mrs. Grant of Laggan (whose American upbringing is here recorded), and of Andersen, make a sufficiently diversified field which is wel worked by the author." [Athenaeum. 295]

CHIVALRIC DAYS [by E. S. Brooks: Blackie, 1887] "narrates 'stories of courtesy and courage in the olden times'—stories of much interest, but spoilt in the telling. The style is long-winded, elaborate, and over-full of moralizing." [Athenaeum. 300]

CHILDREN'S STORIES OF THE GREAT SCIENTISTS. [by Henrietta Christian Wright: Scribner, 1888.] "The stories of Galileo, Newton, Franklin, and Linnaeus, telling, as it wer, of the beginnings of science, lend themselvs easily to a picturesque and graphic treatment, while this is almost impossible in narrating the discoveries of Lyell, Agassiz, Tyndall and Darwin. The author has been very successful in the early chapters." [Nation. 305]

YOUNGSTERS' YARNS [by A. R. Hope [Moncrieff]: Routledge, 1887] "shos the reverse side of many stirring incidents in English history, the German sailor-boy Joachim Nettlebeck, the 'American Tar' Ned Meyers, the 'Bacwoods Boy,' and the 'Army of Crusoes' (the French prisoners on Cabrera in the Peninsular War) having for diverse reasons no cause to bless the generally triumphant

Union Jack. But the tales are of no nationality, and for graphic descriptions of pluck and adventure will be found entertaining." [Athenaeum. 310

LIBRARY OF UNIVERSAL ADVENTURE BY SEA AND LAND. [ed. by W: D. Howells and T: S. Perry: Harper, 1888.] "From the youthful point of view, this collection leaves little to be desired in point of range and variety. Capt. J: Smith's captivity among the Turks, Capt. Cook's fate, Baron Trenck's sufferings, the mutiny of the 'Bounty,' even the horrors of the Black Hole are to be found here; and we have also episodes, like Napoleon III.'s escape from Ham, Dr. Judson's imprisonment in Burma, F: Douglass' escape from slavery, and Owen Brown's flight after Harper's Ferry." [Nation. 315

LIFE AND LABOR, or Characteristics of Men and Industry, Culture, and Genius. [by S: Smiles: Harpers, 1888.] "Mr. Smiles' method is well known. Making a few bags, labeled Great Young Men, Town and Country Life, Health and Hobbies, Great Old Men, Single and Married, and the like, he stuffs them with anecdotes, incidents, and quotations. The result is a book which one can dip into at any point and pull out a plum; of better there is very little." [Atlantic. 320

THE TRUE STORY BOOK [ed. by Andrew Lang: Longman, 1893] "contains 24 tales of adventure, only one of which, 'The Spartan Three Hundred,' is borrowed from ancient history. There are escapes from prison and captivity (Casanova, Trenck, Cervantes, and Caesar Borgia), tales of pirates, Kaspar Hauser, Grace Darling, etc. The adventures of the Young Pretender are told at considerable length; but the largest space is devoted to 'The Conquest of Montezuma's Empire,' reduced from Prescott's history. Mr. Lang says of it: 'That is a very long story, but to the author's taste, it is simply the best true story in the world, the most unlikely and the most romantic.' There are but two stories from North American history, 'A Boy among the Red Indians' (from Tanner's Captivity), and 'The Shannon and the Chesapeake.'" [Nation. 325

ON HONOR'S ROLL, instances of heroism in the 19th century. [by Laura (Jewry) Valentine: Warne, 1885.] "Vivid descriptions

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of the defense of Plevna [1877], Abu-Klea [1885], the rescue of Sir C: Wilson, the defense of Rorke's Drift, etc." [Athenaeum.

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ADVENTURES BY SEA AND LAND [Porter & Coates, 1874] "gives accounts of hunting expeditions in Ceylon, of a fire at sea, of the desert, of shipwreck and starvation, the little African's adventures, an adventure in the time of the Circassian War, of the fair of Nishni Novogorod, and of the Tschutski people, a hardy race who inhabit a peninsula jutting out on the North Pacific Ocean. There is nothing grotesque or improbable in the book, and it combines instruction with entertainment, making it of value to children of all ages." [Aldine.

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PERILOUS INCIDENTS IN THE LIVES OF SAILORS AND TRAVELERS. [Porter & Coates, 1874.] "Here we read of pirates; of captivity among the Japanese; a sea-fight on the Cuban coast; a winter in the Frozen Ocean; shipwrecks, voyages to the East Indies, etc." [Aldine.

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ROBINSON CRUSOE. [by Daniel DeFoe: 1719; abridged, Lee, 1881.] "There is no difficulty in understanding the attempt to abridge 'Robinson Crusoe,' and the task itself is not the hardest in the world. Considerable liberties were taken with the original by the wife of Prof. J: Farrar, of Harvard, who regarded it as rather a doubtful work to set before children; whereas, by pruning, it might be made to serve a moral purpose. Her paraphrase is now published and condensed in turn by Mr. W: T. Adams. In spite of his care to simplify the style of Mrs. Farrar, which was eminently correct, but based on models now in disrepute, it will be found hard reading for children under 10 or 12. The book, however, is very comely." [Nation.]—See also notice in Griswold's List of Romantic Novels (No. 920).

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SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON. [by J: Rudolf Wyss (1781-1830); 1812, London: Warne, 1888.] "A nearer version of the original title would be 'The Swiss Robinson Crusoe.' The volume before us is a veritable Falstaff among books, and is studied from beginning to end with illustrations that will delight its readers, especially the full pages in colors. The translation is newly made from the original by Mrs. H. B. Paull, whose aim has been to 'render the German sentences into good, simple Anglo-Saxon English,' without altering the simple text of Wyss." [Critic.

— SAME. [ed. by W: H: Giles Kingston: Routledge, 1890.] "The translation is good, like the print; the pictures are well chosen and well executed. The slight cuts and alterations seem judicious enough; while one passage,—that about

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Fritz and the dogs, unaccountably omitted in various modern editions, is here fully restored." [Saturday Review. 342

POOR JACK. [by F: Marryat: Warne, 1887.] "Since Robinson Crusoe no books have been written which approach this and Masterman Ready in humor, truth, and character. They have proved to be the making of a multitude of boys and an undefiled source of profit and entertainment." [Saturday Review. 343

THE LITTLE SAVAGE. [by F: Marryat: Routledge, 1888.] "We of the older generation know there is no one more entertaining in adventure than Capt. Marryat. Even Ruskin, whose entire approval mortals so rarely gain, says of these boys' books, 'There is more vital amusement in them than in any other books whatever.' A youthful Robinson Crusoe, this English boy, who was born on a desert island and lived to be the solitary survivor of

the little company which had been shipwrecked on it, did finally succeed in getting away, and became a living part of the great world." [Critic. 344

THE ISLAND HOME, or The Young Castaways [edited by Christopher Romaunt: Boston, Gould, 1852] "is a story which bids fair to rival the far-famed Robinson Crusoe in the estimation of youthdom. It is a narrative of the adventurous sojourn of an exceedingly pleasant party of youngsters on an island otherwise uninhabited, told with considerable skill. We become as much interested in the Max, Johnny, Arthur, and the rest of the goodly company, as in the Swiss Robinson Family; the latter book our heroes appear perfectly familiar with, and they—of course, acting out a real history—philosophically compare their contrivances and resources with those of the fictitious personages in that volume, who in sort were their illustrious predecessors." [Sartain's Mag. 345

WITH AXE AND RIFLE, or the Western Pioneers. [by W: H. G. Kingston: Low, 1878.] "This author's books differ one from another only in these respects, that the scenes are laid in different parts of the world, the heroes are named variously, while the adventures in one are to those in another as tweedledum is to tweedledee. Nor do we believe that the writer has very much choice in the matter. He apparently gets a series of electros put before him and 'writes up' to them. If the cuts relate to North America, why, then, he lays the scene there, and, if they happen to be prairie sketches, to the prairie he must perforce carry the heroic boys and preternaturally gifted girls who form the well-remembered puppets which Mr. Kingston works for our children's amusement and instruction. He gets them into all manner of adventures, so long as the cuts last, and ends the story and makes everybody

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happy when he has used the last. The trick is a simple one, and the result not very great, but in the hands of so admirable a master of his craft, always readable, and never poisonous to healthy minded children." [Examiner. 349]

NOTABLE VOYAGES [by W: H: Giles Kingston: Routledge, 1879] "gives an abridgment of Irving's 'Columbus,' and of Dampier's and Cook's ample narratives. Other subjects are: Vasco da Gama, Magellan, Drake, Cavendish, Schouten and Lemaire (the rounding of Cape Horn), and Parry. From the South Seas to the frozen Serpent of the North, scarcely any part of the globe is left untouched, and the lesson in geography therefore is considerable, if only the atlas be kept open as the reading proceeds." [Nation. 350]

YOUNG FOLKS' BOOK OF AMERICAN EXPLORERS. [by T: Wentworth Higginson: Lee, 1877.] "The high praise awarded Mr. Higginson for the execution of his 'Y. F. History of the U. S.' must be renewed for the idea of the present work. He has rightly conceived that the narrative sources of history can be made as clear and as interesting to the youthful mind as 'Robinson Crusoe'; and happily the size of our continent and the fact that three nationalities took a leading part in its discovery and settlement, combine to give a fascinating variety to the relations which are available partly in the quaint English of the original, partly in that of Hakluyt and others, and partly in the sympathetic versions of modern scholars. Mr. Higginson's selections, which begin with the Norse discovery and end with the Puritans at Salem, have been made with great discrimination, and often with a more subtle purpose than children, not on the lookout for historical 'side-lights,' will discover on the first or on the twentieth reading. The field covered is surpris-

ingly wide for the size of the volume. Columbus, the Cabots and Verrazzano, Cabeza de Vaca, Cartier, De Soto, Ribaut and Laudonnière, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Capt. J: Smith, Champlain, Hudson, the Pilgrims and the Puritans appear in chronological sequence, telling their stories or celebrated by contemporaries and associates. Every book or chapter is introduced by a statement of the authorities quoted, and brief footnotes, not too numerous, explain the hard words and otherwise illustrate and correct the text." [Nation. 500]

HEROES OF AMERICAN DISCOVERY [by "N. D'Anvers," i. e., Nancy R. E. (Meugens) Bell; Routledge, 1885] "contains enough which is new and fresh to make it a genuine acquisition. The explorations of the Rocky Mountains form an important part of the work, but they come down only to Fremont's time; it would seem as if it might have been better to omit Columbus and De Soto for the sake of including Major Powell and other later explorers." [Nation. 595]

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WESTWARD WITH COLUMBUS. [by Gordon Stables: Blackie, 1893.] "The author deals with one of the most inspiring themes which a writer could devise, and his treatment is such that it can not fail to hold boys enrapt. It would be hard indeed for any man to wield so mechanic a pen as would tarnish the romance of the voyage of Columbus. The author tells us of the boyhood of Columbus, as well as the achievements of the discoverer and navigator, and from both points of view his work is well done." [Saturday Review. 353]

VASCO DA GAMA. [by G. M. Towle: Lee, 1878.] "Da Gama has a great but dim name, a character of real heroism, and exploits of the first order in the field of discovery. The story is told well, and the interest sustained throughout. Neither is it exclusively suited to children; the adventures are so unfamiliar and so exciting as well as instructive that adults, too, will find it worth reading. The style is just what it should be—no fine writing, no 'writing down' to the assumed level of childhood, and, on the other hand, nothing above their comprehension. Quite young children, too, can get enjoyment from it." [Nation. 355]

MAGELLAN [by G. M. Towle: Lee, 1879] "is one of a capital series of books for boys called 'Heroes of History,' written in a vivid and instructive manner. They are just the books which are needed; when boys can have true stories as full of interest and adventures, we do not see why the wretched books of sensational fiction which they are now devouring should not disappear. Of this volume nothing especial need be said, except that it comes in very well as a sequel to the life of Vasco da Gama." [Nation. 360]

DRAKE, the Sea-King of Devon [by G. M. Towle: Lee, 1882] "is one of the best of an interesting series. . . But the form in which it is cast—neither a history nor a romance—is one in which it is difficult to maintain the balance between fiction and truth. The adventures are no doubt true; the conversations are probably fictitious." [Nation. 365]

THE GIANT OF THE NORTH, or Pokings round the Pole [by Ro. Michael Ballantyne: Nelson, 1881] "is well calculated to impart to the audience for which it was written all the old misconceptions in regard to the Polar regions, and many new ones." [Nation. 370]

VOYAGE OF THE VIVIAN TO THE NORTH POLE AND BEYOND. [by T. W. Knox: Harper, 1884.] "The story, if the

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extremely prosy thread of narrativ upon which the items of a sort of Arctic encyclopaedia ar strung can be calléd a story, is that of a French and an American ship which visit Kamchatka, pass throu Bering Strait, enter the pac, find an open polar sea, which they cross, and drift down on either side of Greenland into the waters of the Atlantic. . . There is a good store of authentic information on the Polar regions in the book, and every bright child wil enjoy looking at the pictures. Meanwhile the race of Mayne Reids, who can make their boy heroes liv, seems to be becoming extinct." [Nation.]—"While the author has not much freedom of style, his material is so good that boys, with their cast-iron digestiv powers, wil hav no difficulty in bolting the book." [Atlantic. 380

CHILDREN OF THE COLD [by F: Schwatka: Cassell, 1886] "contains very interesting articles on the life of Eskimo children near Hudson Bay. . . All boys and girls wil enjoy the vivid account of the games, toys, and manner of life of the little Eskimos, who seem, their climatic limitations considered, to hav much the same tendencies as children in other lands. Here one may learn where and how they liv, how their houses ar built, what ar their play things, how they make sleds and coast on them, how the dogs ar fed, what they hav in place of candy, their work, hunting, and fishing, how their clothes ar made, and much about their sports and exercises of skil and strength. The book contains nothing to which exception can be taken, and we can heartily recommend it." [Nation. 385

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THE BOY TRAVELLERS IN AUSTRALASIA. [by T: W: Knox: Harper, 1888.] "The heroes visit the Hawaiian Ilands and other groups in the south Pacific before they reach Australia and New Zealand. This earlier portion we hav found more entertaining than the latter, from the fact that many of the chapters on the English colonies ar so packed with facts and statistics as to make the reading of them like eating pemmican." [Nation. 390

MAORI AND SETTLER. [by G: A. Henty: Scribner, 1890.] "The struggle of the British settlers of New Zealand against the Maoris (1863-4) is one that has many points of likeness to the wresting of our own national area from the red men. Mr. Henty, the English writer for boys

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who fills much the place which Sylvanus Cobb [!] filled a generation ago, has depicted this struggle in a narrative which many of the boys will vote 'thrilling.' The hero of the story is Wilfrid Renshaw, a lad in the family that has come to make a home in the Southern ocean. Mr. Atherton, a burly botanist and naturalist, is the second figure of interest. . . We have glimpses of scenery and strange customs, and portraiture of savage character." [Critic. 392

THE GOLDEN LAND. [by B: Leopold Farjeon: Ward, 1886.] "The incidents are few, but, what is far better, we take a personal interest in the characters. For the heroes of startling adventures we care nothing,

being simply curious to know how they get out of their scrapes. But these children, whose love for their widowed father is so pure, we follow with the deepest concern from England across the ocean and through the bush, leaving them on the threshold of their Australian home with regret. Their conversation is natural and entertaining. The stories which their imaginative uncle tells are thoroughly delightful, while through the book runs a vein of delicate humor, mingled with pathetic touches, especially in the story of the little stow-away." [Nation. 393

THE YOUNG CARTHAGINIAN, by G: A. Henty. See "Novels of Ancient Life," No. 150. C394

THE BOY TRAVELLERS IN CENTRAL AFRICA. [by T: W. Knox: Harper, 1883.] "The route is a not impossible one even for boys: it lies up the Nile to the Albert and Victoria lakes, thence across country to Tabora, and thence, turning their backs on Ujiji and Tanganyika, to the east coast and to Zanzibar. But, as usual, a much larger area of the continent is covered in conversation than by actual journeying, and excuses are made for telling what Schweinfurth saw and what Livingstone and Stanley did, with something about the Niger, the West Coast countries, etc. Pictures, for the most part authentic and pertinent, abound. The little library, created with so much painstaking, ranks among the most instructive of the juvenile publications of late years, as among the most entertaining. . . The event has shown that the writer had a mission, and that he knew how to recommend himself to the young. He has had a host of imitators, but hardly any rival." [Nation. 395

IN SAVAGE AFRICA [by Vernon Lovett Cameron: Nelson, 1887] "is a book of much interest, well illustrated, in which the author's local knowledge has enabled him to give much likelihood to the story of a young sailor wrecked on the west coast, who manages to cross to Zanzibar. Sufferings as a slave, adventures

with hippopotami, crocodiles, and elephants, glimpses of fetishism and sorcery, combine to make this an excellent introduction to the Dark Continent." [Athenaeum. 397
BY SHEER PLUCK [by G: Alfred Henty: Blackie, 1883] "may be recommended as not only entertaining but improving. The hero is left to

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his own resources at an early age. Those resources seem at first to consist chiefly of an unusual supply of 'pluc'; it is, however, supplemented by a knowledge of the art of taxi-dermy, which brings him into contact with an eminent and wealthy naturalist, who takes him out to

West Africa [1873]. The rest of his adventures, his patron's fate, Sir Garnet, King Coffee, African fever and a triumphant return with ultimate wealth and honor, must be read in the author's words to be duly appreciated." [Saturday Review. 398

THE KNOCKABOUT CLUB IN NORTH AFRICA. [by F: Albion Ober: Estes, 1891.] "The pictures are poorer, the fictitious machinery is less formal than in the Knox books, and the author helps himself to long quotations without indicating the source. The book is a good deal of a jumble, and in falling upon a greater abandon of style we get more slang also. Mr. Knox's puppets spoke schoolmaster's English, but Mr. Ober's are not above the use of newspaper English." 400

THE YOUNG COLONISTS [by G: Alfred Henty: Routledge, 1884] "describes the war in South Africa [1880-81], ending with the rout of Majuba Hill, which the author characterizes thus:—'A more disgraceful

or humiliating chapter in English history than the war in the Transvaal, and the treaty which concluded it, is not to be found.'" [Saturday Review. 403

THE BOY TRAVELLERS IN EGYPT. [by T: W. Knox: Harper, 1882.] "The author is able not only to check the works he draws upon to fill his narrative, but to select wisely and to assimilate thoroughly. Hence, considering the mass of information he imparts—too great, at best, we are inclined to think—he is singularly successful in not fatiguing his readers. His humor has much to do with his success. . . The account of the Boulak Museum is made very interesting, and the discovery of the royal mummies last year is described at length." [Nation. 405

THE CAT OF BUBASTES, by G: A. Henty. See "Novels of Ancient Life," No. 10. C406

THE DASH FOR KHARTOUM [by G: Alfred Henty: Scribner, 1891]

"is a tale of the Nile expedition when the tardy relief corps arrived too late [1885] to rescue Gordon." [Critic. 407

MARCO POLO. [by G: M. Towle: Lee, 1880.] "The style is not so well adapted to children as Mr. Eggleston's, being more artificial. The book, however, is not only entertaining in itself, but will be wholly new to most of his readers. The story of Mon-

tezuma everybody has read, but how many of the class for whom the book is designed hav even heard the name of Marco Polo?" [Nation. 410

TRAVELS OF MARCO POLO. [by T. W. Knox: Putnam, 1885.] "A young member of a 'Reading and Geographical Society' reads at each meeting one or two chapters of the 'Travels,' and another folloes with explanations of obscure passages and additional information in regard to the countries and people described. In this way the greater part of the book is read 'with very slight reduction or alteration.' The additions to Marco Polo's story ar generally wel chosen and interesting, but, notwithstanding all Mr. Knox's care, a considerable knoledge of the geography of Asia is necessary for the understanding of many passages. The illustrations ar admirable." [Nation. 415

THE CLIFF CLIMBERS. [by Mayne Reid: Ward, 1864.] "Three young travelers start from the Indian metropolis on a botanical excursion into the Himalayas, and before long they enter a secluded valley, lovely as a tiny Garden of Eden, wel stocked with trees and succulent plants, watered by a limpid lake, and abounding in deer, wild oxen, etc. It is lucky for them that their little paradise affords wherewithal to stoc their larder, for they soon find that the rocs surrounding the valley ar upright as the walls of a fortress, and that the glacier over which they so recently entered is now rendered impassible by a succession of crevasses." [Athenaeum. 420

WARRIORS OF THE CRES-CENT. [by W: Davenport Adams: Appleton, 1892.] "The men whose lives ar sketched wer the great Sultans of Ghazni and the gréat Moguls of India. Those renowned warriors and rulers wer men of a fiery spirit and indomitable wil, possessing in liberal measure the qualities which fitted them to be conquerors and founders of empires. The very mention of their names suggests dominion and conquest, the barbaric magnificence, the cruelty and the splendor, the corruption and the tyranny of an Eastern sovran in an Eastern court. Mahmud the Great leads in this procession of des-

pot rulers. Timur or Tamerlane, the Tartar, is another conspicuous figure. Then comes Babar 'the Lion,' who founded the Mogul empire in India; later, Akbar the Great; and that Shah Jahan who will be remembered as long as marbles and precious stones endure by the matchless mausoleum, the Taj Mahal, bilt to perpetuate his love for his lost wife. The brilliant list ends with Aurangzib, the last of the great Moguls. It would be difficult to find, in so small space, a more admirable account of these renowned men. History under the author's hand becomes as fascinating as romance." [Boston "Lit. World." 425

THE BLUE BANNER; or the Adventures of a Mussulman, a Christian, and a Pagan, in the Time of the Crusades and Mongol Conquest. [by Léon Cahun: Lippincott, 1878.] "The story describes the adventures of a follower of Jinglys Khan, and is crammed with accounts of bloody fights [1206-21]. This will commend it to the young reader, while the pains which have been taken to secure accuracy will disarm the objections of his elders. Those who care for the subtleties of the modern novel will not be attracted by the tumultuous head-breaking and profuse slaughter of this one. It may be our fault that the story seems to us somewhat confused, but what is to be expected of an account of Jinglys Khan?" [Nation. C430]

RALPH DARNELL [by Meadows Taylor: Blackwood, 1866] "gives pulsation to the past history of India. Without such aids, the matter-of-fact West would form but an imperfect idea of that vast country. Histories of India we have in plenty, full and accurate in detail; narratives of events, but dry and meagre as records of the springs of action out of which gradually a sovereignty has been added to the British empire greater than that of the Great Mogul. In 'Tara,' Capt. Taylor gave a picture of India during the fierce struggles of the Hindoos and the Mohammedans in Dekkan, toward the middle of the 17th century, when Sivaji Rajah destroyed the army of Beejapoor at his fortress capital of Pertabghur, in 1657, and the Mohammedan empire rose to the zenith of its power. The action of 'Ralph Darnell' begins in 1747, but the intermediate hundred years have a chapter devoted to them, bringing the history down to 1756. Ralph's Indian life is spread over 20 years, embracing the most memorable

period of the rise of British power under Clive, from the awful day of the Black Hole." [Reader. C435]

WITH CLIVE IN INDIA. [by G: Alfred Henty: Blackie, 1883.] "The circumstantial details [1745-63] are accurately laid down, and perhaps the author has here contrived to exceed himself in stirring adventures and thrilling situations while the realities are preserved." [Saturday Review. 440]

WAR AND PEACE: a Tale of the Retreat from Cabul. [by "A. L. O. E.," i. e., C. Maria Tucker: Carter, 1863.] "These four letters are regarded as a pledge to children of a 'first-rate' book. This one does not fall below the mark. The sorrow and heroism which make 'war' a fearful instrument of discipline, and the blessings of Christian peace, are represented in just proportions through a very interesting narrative of the disastrous operations of the British in Afghanistan [1841], the materials being chiefly drawn from the journal of Lady Sale." [Church Monthly. 460]

THROUGH THE SIKH WAR. [by G: Alfred Henty: Blackie, 1893.] "Boys will delight in this story of a young fellow's adventures in India during that anxious time [1845-49] when we beat the Sikhs. The hero, quite a boy, goes to join his uncle. Percy volunteers for the English service, and with him we witness the sanguinary tussles. Mr. Henty always knows what he is writing about, and no inconsiderable knowledge of Indian history, life, and the intrigue which is part and parcel of it, is to be gained from this eminently readable story. His characters occasionally make lengthy speeches; and his descriptions of the battles are so detailed that the hero necessarily occupies a secondary part in them. We can well under-

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stand that complaint is made that Mr. Henty's books distract boys' attention from more classical novelists; for to read them is always a pleasure and an instruction." [Spectator. C465]

THE SERPENT-CHARMER. [by L. Rousselet: Scribner, 1890.] "The plot appears to be founded on fact, but the book is rather a boy's book than a novel, and is filled with an uninterrupted series of wild adventures told in an agreeable and interesting way. Many European households at isolated stations in India were placed at the outbreak of the revolt [1857] in the position of the Bourquen family, the few of them came through the terrible interregnum of anarchy, rapine, and slaughter as well." [Nation. C475]

As collateral reading:—

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MAJOR HODSON. [Ticknor, 1859.] The author "was a Paladin of the 19th century, a brave, dashing, chivalrous, gentle-tempered fello, and it is impossible to read his letters without conceiving the highest respect for his character as a soldier and as a man. The idea was happily conceived by his brother to make him tell the story of his life in his copious and entertaining correspondence, and the book has a certain permanent value, in giving us an outline of the Indian rebellion from a cool, clear-headed and educated man, who was on the spot from the beginning." [Southern Lit. Messenger. C485]

THE NEST HUNTERS [by W. Dalton: London, Hall, 1863, pp. 434] "has interesting and wholesome stories of travel and adventure. The author has a happy and ingenious way of so weaving the fictitious adventure of his imaginary heroes with the narratives of trustworthy travelers, so that his stories have an air of reality such as no others of the same kind possess. His 'plucky boys' at this time sent to that delightful region of romance, the Indian Archipelago, where they hunt the edible nest of the sea-swallow, pursue tigers, and encounter all manner of adventures." [Critic. 500]

THE STORY OF J. G. PATON [Armstrong, 1892] "tells in a simple way of the struggles of a poor Scotch lad to get an education, of his self-denying work among the poor of Glasgow, and of nearly 30 years' toil among the cannibals of the New Hebrides. Few books of adventure have such thrilling incidents as are narrated by this missionary, whose perils from storm, sickness, and the hostility of the natives were equalled only by the courage and patience with which he endured them. Nor are there any more attractive pictures of savage life than those which Mr. Paton draws of these poor islanders after they had become Christians." [Nation. 505]

THE BOY TRAVELLERS IN THE FAR EAST [by T. W. Knox: Harper, 1879] "is crammed with pictorial and other information; the writer speaks mostly from an unusual personal experience in foreign parts; and his 'two youths' are properly put in charge of an older person, so that there is nothing sensational or unreal in their doings." [Nation. 510

— SAME, Siam and Java [1880]. "What this extensive tourist has seen is again deftly supplemented by selections, with due credit, from approved works on the various countries under consideration—e. g., for Siam, Vincent's 'Land of the White Elephant,' Yule's 'Marco Polo' and Edwin Arnold's 'Light of Asia' are likewise made use of, and the result is a surprising variety of information, which frequently becomes episodic, as in the cases of alligators, elephants, pearl-diving, etc. . . Its utility would have been greatly enhanced by an index, for the sake of which some of the gaudiness of the binding could have been dispensed with." [Nation. 550

PHAULCON THE ADVENTURER [by W. Dalton: Beeton, 1862] "has adopted the same plan as that which he pursued in his romantic biography of 'Will Adams,' endowing his hero with an historic name, and availing himself of truths so far as they serve his purpose and form a fitting foundation for his fictitious biography. The remarkable career of the famous Greek is admirably adapted for the purposes of historic fiction, and he has contrived to lend it all the lustre of romance. He has based his narrative on the works of the Jesuit fathers, D'Orléans [1692] and Tachard [1689]. He intermingles with the personal adventures of Phaulcon several graphic scenes illustrative of the doings of his French contemporaries. The exertions of Phaulcon in the cause of the spread

of Christianity in Siam were the principal cause of his brief but brilliant prosperity, and afterwards of his sudden and disastrous downfall; and their history, together with that of the brave, self-devoted, and energetic men who strove to establish an empire in the East are made more exciting, and yet not less faithful, by the picturesque arrangement to which Mr. Dalton has resorted. The chapters descriptive of the Portuguese settlement on the Melnam are interesting; and the author contrives, with much skill, to convey an instructive account of the manners, customs, morals, and political condition of Ayuthia, the old metropolis of Siam, without departing from his function of story-telling into regions of undue weight and seriousness." [Parthenon. C553

— SAME, Ceylon and India [1881]. "The author's two young gentlemen and their caretaker have some reality about them, thanks to his possessing a sense of humor. What he has seen, too,

enables him to appropriate and assimilate thoroly what he acknowledges having borroed from other authorities." [Nation. 555

OUR BOYS IN CHINA [by H: W. French: Lee, 1883] "is not a mere book of travels,—it contains a good story. This is a good thing, because the text is not so full of dialog as Mr. Greey's, nor so spicy with jokes and anecdotes as Mr. Knox's. The illustrations ar abundant and intelligently chosen, and the clearly given information is conveyed in a lively style without ever overwèighting the story. Even to those who hav read many books on China, the one before us is interesting, and it wil hold a boy's attention." [Nation. 575

THE WAR TIGER. [by W: Dalton: Griffith, 1858.] The author, who has evidently made Chinese history and everything connected with the extraordinary people of China his peculiar study, has fixed upon the epoch which marked the fall of the last of the emperors of the Ming dynasty [1644], and the reconquest of the land by the Tartars, as the historical basis on which his romance is built. The hero is a youth, the son of a wealthy merchant, who, as the owner of a large trading fleet, is looked upon as a sort of independ-

ent sea-king, and a person of weight and influence in the business of the empire. The adventures of this youth in his efforts to reach the throne and persuade the emperor of the treason that is undermining his dynasty in his own court, his efforts to sustain the falling monarch, and his rescue of the princess, the emperor's dauter, from a thousand difficulties and dangers, ar the themes upon which the fictitious portion of the narrativ is founded." [Lit. Gazette. 585

THE ENGLISH BOY IN JAPAN. [by W: Dalton: London, Nelson, 1858, pp. 308.] "Like most good books for boys, to men also this volume wil be more interesting than more pretending volumes of history and travel. The incidents ar exciting enuf to stimulate curiosity, yet not improbable enuf to create disgust. There is nothing told which might not hav happened, and the reader is gratified by finding that the romance ends in a legitimate way, with virtue rewarded, justice done, and a happy lot to all the heroes. . . The scenery of Japan, harbors, gardens, roads, hills, volcanoes, earthquakes, rulers and people, court practices, street practices, and life on shipboard,—all the pleasant and all the grotesque features of the Japanese land and life,—ar brôt into the easy reading of three or four hours." [North Amer. Review. 600

YOUNG AMERICANS IN JAPAN. [by E: Greey: Lee & Shepard, 1881.] "If all the makers of boys' books on foreign countries

wer as conscientiously accurate in spirit and details as Mr. Greey, the adults of the next generation would be saved much vicious prejudice. The text is a pretty lively and amusing story of travel from Nagasaki, overland and by way of the Inland Sea, to Tokio. There, the hilarious comments of Johnnie and Fitz, the criticism of Mrs. Jewett and Sallie, and the sage and explanatory remarks of the professor on the objects seen in their travels, end. Fun without caricature, facts without dulness, abound in this most interesting book." [Nation. 605]

THE WONDERFUL CITY OF TOKIO. [by E: Greey: Lee, 1882.] "The Jewett family not only go out to see the sights, but study the detail of lacquer, porcelain, fan-making, ink, and dry-goods, so that much really valuable information is conveyed to the reader in a pleasing way. The book opens a window into the mysteries of Japanese art-production, and to have read it is for the American boy or girl an introduction to a fascinating study." [Nation. 610]

THE BEAR WORSHIPPERS OF YEZO [by E: Greey: Lee, 1883] "is marked by accuracy in details, and to sympathetic observation is added the fruit of critical reading of native and foreign authors. The author takes us into Yezo and Karafuto, or Saghalin. We brush against Ainos, Japanese, Russians, and the various savage tribes on the frontier of the Czar and Mikado. With pen and pencil the author depicts the bear-hunts, festivals, worship, courtship and social customs, fishing, hunting and trapping, and makes a story both readable and hilariously amusing. It is interesting to study the Yankee among the seal-hunters, as well as to see the Ainos as the Japanese see them." [Nation. 615]

<p>WILL ADAMS. [by W: Dalton: Bennett, 1860.] "This book is a story, but it possesses in large measure the interest of an historical narrative. Will Adams was one of those fine old naval heroes of whom we Englishmen may well be proud, and as the first of our countrymen who lived in Japan, and who lived there at an eventful period, we are glad to</p>	<p>renew our acquaintance with him under the guise of a well-written fiction. But interesting though the tale be, and though many of the imaginary scenes are graphically described, Mr. Dalton deserves the most praise for the admirable manner in which he portrays the state of Japan more than two hundred years ago." [Lit. Gazette. 670]</p>
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AMUSING ADVENTURES [by H: Tyrrell: N. Y., Leslie, 1886] "is a well described journey of three American lads from New York

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to India. They visit London, Paris, Venice and Vienna, and pass throu Servia and Bulgaria on their way to Constantinople during the war of 1885. Their route thence to India is by the Black Sea, Persia, and Afghanistan. A good deal of geographical and historical information is conveyed in an entertaining way, and probably few young readers would detect the fact that the book is written for the pictures, which ar very numerous and in many places exceedingly good." [Nation. 700

ZIG ZAG JOURNEYS IN THE LEVANT. [by Hezekiah Butterworth: Estes, 1885.] "The narrativ is a curious conglomerate of Cook's tickets, Talmudic legends, Christian hymns, stories from ancient history, paragraphs on contemporary politics and talk like this: 'Charlie greatly loved his father's companionship. The friendship between fathers and sons is a pleasing feature of Boston life. It is not an uncommon thing for a Boston boy to choose his own father for his confidential companion and most intimate friend.' This is twaddle, and it is sprinkled all throu the book. . . The pictures ar from poor to ordinary." [Boston "Lit. World." 703

THE BOY TRAVELLERS IN THE LEVANT [by T. W. Knox: Harper, 1894] "takes the young tourists along the southern coast of the Mediterranean to Carthage, and thence to Greece, the Troad, Constantinople, Smyrna and Cyprus. It provides plenty of information for boys and girls who hav a sound digestion for facts and dates and ar not too fond of plumcake; it is also wel supported in the matter of illustrations. The book is sensibly and pleasantly written, but sometimes savors rather strongly of the guide-book." [Nation. 705

THREE VASSAR GIRLS IN THE HOLY LAND. [by E.. (W.) Champney: Estes, 1893.] "Mrs. Champney has more of the novelist in her than most of the school of book-makers to which she belongs. Her girls go to Palestine with that ease which characterizes all these book travelers. They see everything of which a picture exists, and some member of the party is always prepared with the necessary historical and archaeological information; but, in addition, a story of character and adventure is cleverly worked out, and the reader feels that he or she has taken in ever so much information throu the pores of the fiction." [Atlantic. 710

GEOGRAPHY:—EUROPE.

COUNT ROBERT OF PARIS. [by Walter Scott, 1831.] "The scene is Constantinople—the time, that of the Second Crusade [1147-9]—and the chief persons are princesses and paladins. There is great variety of human character, and picturesque groupings of all the leading nations and popular religions: we have the polished and wily Greek—the blunt and valorous Frank—the fierce and active Saracen—in short, the courtesy and villainy of the finest civilization, and the blunt sincere sympathy of the semi-barbarous. Of all these, the most natural, as well as the most heroic character, is Hereward of Hampton: one of those Saxons whom the stern policy of William the Conqueror had obliged to seek fortune where it was best found, and who, accordingly, transferred his courage and his hatred of the Norman name to the ranks of the Varangian guards of Alexios Comnenos." [Athenaeum.]—For the later career of Hereward see "Hereward." 715

FIGHTING THE SARACENS. [by G. Alfred Henty: Brown, 1891.] "At 16 the hero is knighted by King Richard. There are various encounters with Arabs, in all of which he comes off victorious; he is equally successful in defying the Tyrolean

on the way home. At 18 he is in England, created Earl of Evesham, betrothed to his cousin-heiress, and making head against King John. We leave this gilded youth at 20, a belted Earl, a husband, and a privy counselor—everything, in fact, except a widower and a grandfather, which a man can hope to become by good desert at three score years and ten." [Boston "Lit. World." 718

CRUSADERS AND CAPTIVES [by G. W. Merrill: Boston, DeWolfe, 1890] "narrates with spirit the Children's Crusade [1212]. The story of the boy-preacher, Stephen, the shepherd who won to his belief the young lord Louis of Montrose and his fair sister Margaret, and of the gallant army of 30,000 children who set forth [1212] to defy the Moslem hosts, is one too striking to fail in attracting youthful eyes to its perusal. There will be no disappointment in store for those who seek pleasure and profit in these pages." [Critic. 720

THE BOY CRUSADERS. [by J. G. Edgar: Cassell, 1865.] "The author follows Joinville, and the charming simplicity of his original has lent an extra inspiration to his pen." [Reader. 722

THE CIRCASSIAN BOY, by Lermonotof: Boston, 1875. 730

WHAT KATY DID NEXT. [by "Susan Coolidge": Roberts, 1886.] "Katy goes to Europe, and is so fortunate as to enjoy the novelties and beauties which she sees, with ideal enthusiasm. Somehow, despite the familiarity of the ground, the story does not lack interest and freshness. The book is bright, sensible, and entertaining." [Nation. 735

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED. [by Frank R. Stockton: Scribner, 1889.] "The author assumes that he is accompanied by all his readers, and we wander from place to place with a dim consciousness of being one of a party of eager boys and girls who jostle each other good-humoredly in their efforts to keep close to

their genial 'conductor,' as he describes this or that object of interest. We smile with them as he points out at Rome the den 'in which the old wolf established her little orphan asylum,' or gravely doubts whether the Pallavicinis invited the Empress Maria Theresa to sit down in one of their squirting swings, or pictures Giotto as buying one of Mr. Ruskin's books to find out what he meant by some of his groups and symbols on the Campanile at Florence, or refers to those schools in England with 'classes where ignorance of America is taut to the pupils.' The descriptions have just enough history to quicken the intelligence and not overtask the memory. The best chapters are possibly those in which are described English country life and scenery." [Nation.

740

ZIGZAG JOURNEYS IN THE BRITISH ISLES. [by Hezekiah Butterworth: Estes, 1889.] "The author journeys to the scenes of the old English fireside tales and gets at the originals of Shakspeare's and Mother Goose's stories. He travels in the land of Moore and Goldsmith, tarries in the region of the Pilgrim Fathers, and sets before us the origins of old English Christmas stories and ballads in a most enticing way." [Critic.

750

THE BOY TRAVELLERS IN GREAT BRITAIN [by T. W. Knox: Harper, 1890] "is an effort to roll into one an itinerary, a guide-book, a history and a gazetteer. . . It will be pondered with pleasure by those who have traveled, and will recall much which is of interest. It emphasizes many of the differences which exist in ways of life. It could not, however, be trusted as a guide in laying out a tour, and it will scarcely be carried as a lamp to the feet on the road." [Nation.]—"The sub-title, *Adventures of Two Youths in a Journey through Ireland, Scotland, Wales and England, with Visits to the Hebrides and the Isle of Man*, indicates the scope of the book. If one does not ask too much in the way of characterization of young people, and is indifferent to graces of style, he can pick up a good deal of information, as he could have done if the main matter of the book had been used baldly as material for a scrapbook. The author sometimes takes one also out of the beaten track, as when he treats of mock parliaments and house-boats. There is a profusion of good pictures." [Atlantic.

755

THE BODLEYS IN ENGLAND. [by H. E. Scudder: Houghton, 1883.] "Some items of interest can be gleaned from it by patience and perseverance; and those cautious purchasers whose special aim is to avoid placing anything injurious before the eyes of youth will welcome its advent. But the boy or girl of spirit (from a literary point of view) will prefer instruction less diluted, entertainment more spicy. The style, meant to be easy, lapses occasionally into carelessness." [Nation. 760

A YACHT VOYAGE AROUND ENGLAND. [by W. H. Giles Kingston: Chicago, Revell, 1890.] "A party of schoolboys spend the summer in visiting the principal English seaports, one of the number being the historian. While the style is generally marked by a boyish simplicity, considerable descriptive power is shown, the author's familiarity with the sea being constantly evident. Especially good is the account of the rescue of a shipwrecked crew by a life-boat. Much historical information is given of the places visited, together with descriptions of dockyards, harbors, lighthouses, life-saving apparatus, fishing fleets, and in fact nearly everything which would be seen on such a voyage, including the resuscitation of a half-drowned person. There are numerous well-chosen pictures, which, though not very new, give the book an attractive appearance." [Nation. 765

THE PILOTS OF POMONA [by Ro. Leighton: Scribner, 1891] "has for its scene of action the Orkney Islands. Adventure abounds, and is in general probable enough. . . Mr. Leighton's style is thoroughly good, with a judicious admixture of dialect. The careful descriptions of scenery, animals and plants, together with manners and ways of life, have every appearance of accuracy, and may well interest not only the boys, but their fathers and mothers too." [Nation. 770

50-61.

BERIC THE BRITON [by G. Alfred Henty: Scribner, 1892] "is the story of the Roman invasion, and gives picturesque scenes of such well-known historical events as the defeat of Queen Boadicea and the destruction of her towns, and the licentious court of Nero at Rome, and

the burning of the Imperial City. Beric the Briton goes to Rome with a band of his native followers, and the vicissitudes that he experiences there form the framework of a most instructive and entertaining account of the manners and customs of the Roman people at that time, from a gladiatorial fight with lions in the arena, face to face with death and

the Roman 'populace,' down to the hour when the city has become a smoking ruin. Whether or no Nero fiddled during the conflagration, as is popularly supposed, Mr. Henty does not say. In the end the sturdy Beric goes bac to England, the governor of a Roman province." [Critic.

771

337-340.

THE COUNT OF THE SAXON SHORE [by Alfred J. Church: Seeley,—Putnam, 1887] "is an historical romance, with varied and exciting adventures, and presenting a really valuable picture of a little-known period. The characters ar wel drawn—that of Carna, the British maiden, particularly wel; while the Count Aelius, the Saxon captiv Cedric, the Romanized Briton Martianus, and the usurping Emperor Constantine ar hardly less so. Mr. Church is fortunate in his choice of a period and a locality so wholly fresh and unhacneyed and at the same time possessing so great historical interest. The story is ingeniously made to introduce the great Druid temple which we kno as Stonehenge; and a Pictish raid, with the capture and sac of Winchester (Venta Belgarum), ads interest to the narrativ." [Nation.

772

510-42.

THE AGE OF CHIVALRY. [by T: Bulfinch: Boston, Crosby, 1859.] "The romantic tales which wer the literature of the hier class before the art of printing related to knights, dragons, enchanted castles, dungeons, giants, and fair ladies, and contained many references to the customs and manners of the times. It is these tales which Mr. Bulfinch has collected, modernized, and now presents to the public. That such a prince as Arthur ever livd [510-42?]

there is some doubt; but no doubt that the tales and romances contained in the 'Age of Chivalry' ar as old as the hills, if not older. Dante, Ariosto and Boccaccio, Spenser, Milton and Scott, and Longfellow and Lowell, hav each told, in comely verse, some portions of these enchanting tales. The book before us is divided into two parts; the first being devoted to King Arthur and his knights, and the second to the Mabinogion, or Welsh popular tales." [Home Journal.]—"We ar acquainted with no other compendious manual of the mythology of the Middle Age—a mythology with as fixed forms, as commonly received traditions, and as intimate relations with language, literature, and life in its own and succeeding times, as the body of Greek or Roman fable. We can only express our emphatic and unqualified praise, alike of matter and manner, alike as to what the book contains and what it excludes." [North Amer. Review.

773

THE BOY'S MABINOGION. [by Sidney Lanier: Scribner, 1881.] "This delightful series of 'boys' books comes to an end with 'The Boy's Mabinogion,' a companion volume to his 'Froissart' and 'King Arthur.' These weird Welsh tales open to the young reader a new and strange mine of legend, 'tho not so rich as the 'Arabian Nights,' they ar more vigorous, and their fascination is of a more manful character.' Their distinctiv peculiarity, as is shown in the introduction, is an extravagance and grotesqueness, and 'a greater sense of foreignness, of a wholly different cultus, than even Chinese or other antipodal tales.'" [Nation.

774

THE STORY OF ALEXANDER. [by Robert Steele: Macmillan, 1894.] "This history is delightfully destitute of fact, and presents only the

marvelous and fanciful legends of the Middle Ages, in which Alexander is made a son of Anectanabus, King of Egypt, conquers Sir Balaan of Tyre as well as Gog and Magog, and visits Jerusalem, where he is humbly received by the bishop and the mayor, attired in gorgeous silks from Tartary. Fortunately, Bucephalus is retained intact, and prances throu the story with all his ancient fascinations. The illustrations and the book ar very dainty and charming." [Nation. 775

JAUFREY THE KNIGHT and the Fair Brunissende: a Tale of the Times of King Arthur [by Mary-lafon: London, Addey, 1856] "is representativ of the old romance. It is said to be taken from the rimes of the troubadours in the 13th century. It claims from us an utter and complete abandonment of the mind to the old notions of knights-errant and of the sort of adventures they encountered. Mr. Elwes givs a color to his translation by printing it in prose, which is, for the most part, blank verse printed prose-wise. The effect is good, because the stilted pace, the pompous inversions, and the ridiculously artificial way of telling artificial things, ar all in keeping with the sort of thôts presented to the mind. . . It is admirably illustrated by Doré, who has gone to work with a most humorous sense of what he was about. He is desperately serious and romantic, yet in every picture there may be found a something corresponding to the twitch about the corner of the mouth in a man whose jest it is to look portentous." [Examiner. 776

THE HISTORY OF SIR T: THUMB [by C. M. Yonge, 1859] "tels the story of Tom Thumb in association with the story of King Arthur. Many a young reader wil obtain throu this book a first peep

into the fairy land of Arthurian romance. It is a new story, faithful throughout to old legend, and told gracefully with many a little turn of independent fancy." [Examiner. 777

THE STORY OF KING ARTHUR, [by J. T. Knowles: Griffith, 1861.] "The stories ar narrated in simple language. The book wil be very pleasant to boys not yet ripe for the 'Idyls of the King.' To them Arthur wil always be a hero, and Guenivere, Lancelot, and 'the bold Sir Bedivere,' real entities. The author tels us that he has 'done little but abridge and simplify Sir T: Mallory's Collection of the Legends.'" [Critic. 778

THE BOY'S KING ARTHUR, [edited by Sidney Lanier: Scribner,—Low, 1880.] "We do not see the necessity for a specially boyish King Arthur. Malory's book has always been a favorit, not only with boys of some literary turn, but with boys in general. The charming language of Malory, the constant and bloody battles, the mystic legend of the Grail, the splendid and stately rhetoric of the concluding chapters, make Malory's book the English classic of boyhood." [Saturday Review. 779

STORIES OF THE DAYS OF KING ARTHUR [by C. H. Hanson: Nelson, 1882] "is a capital book for boys. The author asserts that it is 'the most complete epitome of the Arthurian legends which has been prepared for young people'—Mr. Lanier's 'Boy's King Author' consisting entirely of extracts from Sir T: Malory, while the present compilation embraces many legends of which Malory took no account. It is a question whether the fulness of narration in Mr. Lanier's stories wil not make up for the greater completeness of this selection; it favors uniformity of style, at any

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rate, for it is entirely in Malory's words, while here we have passages in the editor's modern style side by side with others in which 'the quaint style of Malory' is preserved. The book is so good, however, that this slight blemish (if it be one) is hardly noticed." [Nation.

780

TALES OF KING ARTHUR and His Knights of the Round Table [by Ma. Vere Farrington: Putnam, 1888] "is a handsome volume, well illustrated. It is pleasantly written, tho not always with sufficient care; and will give our young people a good idea of various of the Arthurian legends. It is, of course, impossible, in treating material of this kind, to avoid some presentation of ideas which we dislike to put before boys and girls, but these our author has touched very lightly." [Nation.

781

LEGENDARY TALES OF THE ANCIENT BRITONS. [by L. L. J. Menzies: Smith, 1864.] "'The following legends,' says the preface, 'have been selected from those preserved in the 'Chronicle of Geoffrey of Monmouth.' Her selection includes 'The Legend of the Brothers Beli and Bran,' 'The Legend of Alban of Verulam,' 'The Legend of Esyllt and Sabrina,' dear to Milton, and 'The Legend of Lear and his Three Daughters'; and there can be no doubt that the hope of the author, 'that they may serve to kindle in the minds of those who read them a love for the men who in olden times trod the soil we tread, and to give them fuller enjoyment of the great poets of their country,' will be amply realized. The tenderness of some of the tales is such that one frequently fancies he is reading a prose version of the 'Idylls' of Tennyson; and whether we turn the compliment on the Laureate or

the Legend, it holds equally true of both." [Reader.

782

CAEDWALLA [by Frank Cowper: Seeley, 1887] "is a story of the Saxons in the Isle of Wight and Sussex. As a story it might be more interesting, tho both care and skill are evident in the description of the social condition of the Saxons and the sketches of monks." [Saturday Review.]—"How Caedwalla conquers Edilwalch and takes possession of Cissanceaster, and later kills the brutal Arwald and recovers the realm of Wessex, and then, relinquishing his throne, goes to Rome as a pilgrim; also how Aedric and Wulfstan are restored to their father, who is concealed in the ruins of the Roman villa at Brading—we leave the intelligent reader to discover. The story abounds in incident both exciting and amusing." [Athenæum.

783

871-901.

THE SEA-KINGS IN ENGLAND. [by Edwin Atherstone: Cadell, 1830.] "The fortunes of Alfred have been chanted in epic, celebrated in lyric, ode, and hymn, represented in drama and melodrama, narrated in history, and embellished in romance and novel; and yet, neither in poetry nor prose, has any work been produced approaching to a realization of those charms which our early conceived notions and associations surround the character. . . Edmund is the hero of the tale, and the son of Alfred's brother. This youth is placed in the monastery of Glastonbury, with the destruction of which splendid pile by the Danes the story opens. The retirement of the Saxon prince to the swineherd's cottage, his reappearance in the field, his visit to the Danish camp in disguise, the destruction of the Danish fleet, the atrocities of the battles which followed, and the con-

version of some of the Danish leaders, might all be suspected to have been taken from the repositories of Mr. Cottle's poem. Mr. Atherstone deserves at least the praise of industry. He has, to some extent, lifted the curtain which hangs over the manners of our ancestors, and has succeeded in affording what we think tolerably correct notions of their customs in peace as well as in war. The Danish encampments are also spread before us in bold and powerful sketches, and the whole tone of the work partakes strongly of the agitated, uncivilized, and lawless age to which its characters belong." [Monthly Review. 785]

THE CHRONICLE OF ETHELFLED. [by A. (Manning) Rathbone (1807—): Hall, 1861.] "The author has selected a hero whom to defame would be an easy but thankless task. King Alfred [871-901] shines throu the centuries with a light which no historian could dim in the popular estimation. He is to us the impersonation of Saxon strength and wisdom. Brave as Arthur, but with more reality about him; bold and wise as the first Edward, but with more poetry about him, he stands as the typical pattern of what an English king should be. 'The Chronicle of Ethelfled' is very slight, and light and pleasant to read. It is one of those historical snatches throu which runs a narrow vein of personal, fictitious narrative which gently tickles our appetite for knowledge, and yet leaves us satisfied to accept as facts, statements which we should not venture to repeat without further inquiry. We feel that we have received a good general idea of the period described, and rest content. The supposed writer of the 'Chronicle' is sister to Alfred's queen. She records, in a simple, graphic manner, the domes-

tic life of the times, and the terror which the frequent incursions of the Danes produced in the land." [Lit. Gazette. 785k]

THE DRAGON AND THE RAVEN [by G: Alfred Henty: Blackie, 1885] "is a well built superstructure of fiction on an interesting substratum of fact. The invasions of East Anglia and Wessex by the Danes, King Alfred's reverses and triumphs, the battle of Ethandune, the siege of Paris by the Norsemen, are all treated in a manner most attractive to the boyish reader." [Athenæum. 786]

HAROLD. [by Baron Lytton (1805-73): Bentley, 1848.] "Our English and Norman ancestors breathe as freely, and move with as little weight of history on their backs, as if they had lived but yesterday. The drier historical details are for the most part relieved with charming effect by introduction of the graphic style of the simpler Saxon chronicle. And tho the romantic interest of the book accumulates slowly, it is always in progress, becomes at the last very strong and full, and serves to make more vivid the impression which, before every other, would seem to have been intended by the novelist, of the actual men and motives which governed this particular period of history. The fiction creates a healthy appetite for fact, the relish to ascertain and understand yet more. The characters most elaborated are those of Harold and Edward the Confessor. In these, the weakness and greatness of the Saxon, we may read why it was that we were conquered, and how it was that we imposed our institutions on the conqueror. Harold is as finely done as any character we can remember in the range of historic fiction. Into the grand, cold, still lines of history is breathed the

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breath of life, full, hi-hearted, brave." [Examiner.]—"This is Bulwer's most successful attempt at writing an historical novel, but with all its merits, it is stil rather an attempt than a performance. Considered as a history of the Norman invasion, it contains many more facts than can be found in Thierry. But he has not managed his materials in an imaginativ way, and fact and fiction ar tied rather than fused." *Graham's Mag.* C786m

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR. [by C: Napier: Routledge, 1858.] "This is precisely the sort of romance we should hav expected from a Napier, full of fierce contests and bold encounters, impetuous, graphic, and concise; every page tels of a battle-field or feat of arms of hi emprise, not unmingled, as in the deeds of ancient chivalry, with the softening influence of woman's love. The author yields to the influence of his own fiction as completely as if the work wer a truthful military chronicle, so eager and earnest is his style, so much heart has he thrown into his vivid and picturesque descriptions. Sir C: Napier was not, however, a merely impulsiv writer: he was wel read in the history of the period he had chosen, and made good use of his reading; he was thoroly familiar with his localities, and whether his scene wer Saxon or Norman, he proved himself equally master of the necessary details. It is in the manner of telling this story that the chief merit of the romance lies." [Examiner. C786p

1066.

WULF THE SAXON [by G: Alfred Henty: Blackie, 1894] "is a capital story of the unequal conflict of Harold with his northern and southern foes. Wulf, a youth of Sussex, a glorified Saxon in some

ways, wins his way to honor in those stirring times by a display of courage and endurance which wil set boys in a glo as they read. The description of the fight at Stamford and that at Hastings [1066] ar in Mr. Henty's most vigorous style." [Saturday Review. 787

OLD ENGLISH HISTORY FOR CHILDREN [by E: A: Freeman: Macmillan, 1869] "is a solid, conscientious and entertaining history of England to the Conquest. It is the book which the parent of a groing child—say of 12 or upwards—can hardly excuse himself for not purchasing; and it is as fit for a Christmas gift as a book of tales. The style, in fact, would alone recommend it—English history told in simple and colloquial English, which without being in the least constrained, is almost monosyllabic. . . . The steady, chronological march of the narrativ is relieved here and there by episodes which the author wil not admit to be history, nor yet omit wholly, because a grain of truth may be in them. These, with warnings duly prefixed, he casts in a form akin to the Bible-English. He givs also occasionally a ballad, and in other ways keeps up the young reader's interest to the end. The notes ar for grown people." [Nation. 788

1070.

HEREWARD, the Last of the English. [by C: Kingsley: Ticknor, 1866.] "The author has written nothing better than this recital of the adventures of Hereward, son of the famous Lady Godiva and the 'grim earl' Leofric, her husband—who as a boy, under Edward the Confessor, was outlawed, as too hard a case for his parents to manage; who took service with foreign princes and turned sea-rover on his

own account; who was the last of the Berserkers and the first of the knights-errant; who performed unparalleled feats of valor and cunning; who, on the Duke of Normandy's invasion of England, felt himself, in spite of his outlawry, still an Englishman at heart, sailed over to England, and collected an army to contest the Norman's rights; who contested them long and bravely, but at last found the invaders too many for him and was driven for a subsistence to the greenwood, where he set the fashion to Robin Hood and the dozen other ballad-heroes whom the author enumerates; who under his reverses grew cold and faithless to the devoted wife whom he had married out of Flanders, and who had folloed his fortunes over land and sea; who, repudiating Torfrida, thôt to patch up his prospects by a base union with a Norman princess, for whom he had cherished an earlier but an unworthy passion, and by a tardy submission to the new king; who at last, disappointed, humiliated, demoralized by idleness, fell a victim, in his stalwart prime, to the jealousy of the Norman knights. The hero, as the reader sees, is an historical figure, duly celebrated in the contemporary and other chronicles, English and Norman. How many of his adventures ar fiction does not here signify, inasmuch as they wer destined to become fiction in this novel; and, as the elements of a novel by a man of genius, become animated with a more lively respectability than could ever accrue to them as parcels of dubious history." [Nation.]—For the earlier adventures of Hereward see "Count Robert of Paris." 789

THE RIVAL HEIRS [by Augustine D. Crake: N. Y., Young, 1882] "were Saxon and Norman in the years between the battle of Hastings

and the return from the first crusade. It is a tale for the elders in the school-room, and for the purity and smoothness of its style it may be commended to such of them as can stand the horror of the deeds of a brutal time. The bare outlines which the chronicles furnish have been filled in with details almost too real, some of them, in their cruelty. The author folloes scrupulously the lead of such writers as Freeman." [Nation. 790

1154-89.

THE BETROTHED. [by Walter Scott, 1825.] "The events ar supposed to hav happend on the borders of Wales. Gwenwyn, a Welsh prince, asks the hand of Eveline, dauter of Raymond Berenger, the Norman castellane of a fortress in his neborhood, and, of course, a formidable enemy to his name and nation. Raymond refuses, and Gwenwyn advances to the attac of the fortress at such short warning that the Norman has not time to receive the help of the neboring barons. This would hav been a matter of little consequence to Raymond, and the Welsh might hav knocked their heads against the walls to as little purpos as they had often done before, but for an unfortunate promis, which, during the short preceding interval of tranquillity, he had made to Gwenwyn, to meet him on any future occasion in fair fight and without the protection of ditches and engins. The chivalrous notions of the times compelled him to march out with a part of his slender garrison to certain destruction, leaving the castle and his dauter to the protection of a small band of Flemish feudatories. The knight is, of course, slain, and the victorious Gwenwyn attacs the castle, which, after being defended a single day with difficulty, is relieved by the ad-

vance of Hugo de Lacy, by whom the Welsh prince is slain and his followers cut to pieces. In return for this service, and in consequence of certain previous arrangements with her father, he seeks the hand of Eveline, and after a reasonable time is solemnly affianced to her. This conduct excites the indignation of Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury, by whose preaching the Constable had lately been induced to assume the ensigns of a Crusader. He insists on the immediate performance of his vow, and De Lacy is obliged to leave his betrothed under the care of his nephew Damian. The results of this arrangement every reader will anticipate. The Constable, on his return, finds his affairs at home on the point of utter ruin, and Damian charged with breach of trust to him and his sovran. Tho these charges prove to be in the main false, De Lacy is wise enuf to perceive that Eveline will be a more suitable bride for his nephew, and the work closes with their marriage." [U. S. Lit. Gazette. 791

THE TALISMAN [by Walter Scott, 1825] "forms a link between 'The Betrothed' and Ivanhoe. In 'The Betrothed,' Richard Cœur de Lion appears for a few moments as the heir-apparent to the throne. The reader of 'The Talisman' finds him in Palestine, having left his kingdom, not long after his accession to its throne, to the miseries and distractions described in Ivanhoe. The story is principally occupied with the sickness of Richard and his contests with his fello crusaders of Austria and France. An important character is the Prince Royal of Scotland, who serves incognito in the English army and finally marries the sister of the English king. Saladin appears in various disguises, not always probable or consistent, in one of which he cures Richard with a

talisman. The author enters into the character of Richard with spirit, and it occupies a large part of the work! . . . The curious in these matters will probably be interested in the comparison between this Talisman and the Saracen of Mrs. Cottin, a crusade romance of great reputation in its day. The time, the place and the principal characters ar the same. It is evident that the writers hav drawn in many instances from the same sources." [U. S. Lit. Gazette. 792

IVANHOE. [1820; condensed, Holt, 1876.] "If it be true, as Mr. Johnson says, that he 'has found people, neither few in number nor contemptible in culture,' who wer prevented from reading Scott's novels 'by the tedious process required to reach the heart of the story,' we can only say that they ar much to be pitied, and that we fear their case is beyond even the administration of them in the most homœopathic doses. They either hav the taste to enjoy works of the order of the best of Scott's novels—for we allow there is a difference among them—or they hav not. If they hav it, they will never be content with any dilution or diminution of their bulk as they came fresh and free from the enchanter's brain. There is a charm in the very careless profusion with which Scott pours forth his words which no lover of his immortal stories would willingly forego. We ar glad to affirm that within the range of our acquaintance the magic of Scott's genius stil holds good its spels for young and old. The number of readers has so enormously increased since Scott's time that the proportion of his votaries may be less than when he alone swayed the imagination. But we do not doubt that the absolute number of his readers is as great as ever. His books ar stil the staf of intellectual

life on which intelligent parents nourish the minds of their children, and we believe there are very few of those who seek to escape from the toils and troubles of life into the fields of imagination who do not oftenest take him for their guide and interpreter." [Nation. 793.—

"Have you read 'Ivanhoe'? Do you like it? What a silly question! What two silly questions! You must have read, and you must have liked, that most gorgeous and magnificent tale of chivalry. I know nothing so rich, so splendid, so profuse, so like old painted glass, or a gothic chapel full of shrines, and banners, and knightly monuments. The soul, too, which is sometimes wanting, is there in its full glory of passion and tenderness. . . . But there is no finding fault with a book which puts one so much in mind of Froissart. 'Ivanhoe' is more like him than any thing that has been written these three centuries." [M.. R. Mitford, 1820. 794

THE MERRY ADVENTURES OF ROBIN HOOD. [by Howard Pyle: Scribner, 1883.] "The narrative is thoroughly pleasant, often picturesque, and it will infallibly interest." [Nation. 795

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF ROBIN HOOD. [by J. B. Marsh: Routledge, 1889.] "Every Christmas endows Robin Hood with a new lease of life, and shows how fresh and living must be the springs from which gushes this ever-delightful romance. Castaly itself could hardly be more perpetual, more exhaustless. Robin Hood and Maid Marian, Friar Tuck and Little John are figures which have entranced the childhood of the English nation during all the centuries from 1193 to 1889, and that entrance English children still. The old English ballad-books bubble over with them; their green jerkins flash through the by-

ways and hiways of early England; their pranks and capers give fun to many a poem, and their cross-bos and arrows kindle our youthful dreams still with fond and emulous enthusiasm. What forest is like Sherwood Forest, for thrilling adventure and haunted glades and mighty oaks and whizzing deer? What friar was ever so fat and funny and lovable as Friar Tuck, who steals wine for Robin from the monastery cellars, and is one day found dead 'under the greenwood tree'? What maid is half as pretty as Maid Marian, who sickened and died of the court-life of stately London, and whose death broke Robin's heart? And where did ever such charming abbesses and bold cavaliers and splendid hounds and brilliant huntsmen live, as in this gay and deathless romance?" [Critic. 796

THE BOY FORESTERS [by A. Bowman (†, 1886): Routledge, 1888] "attempts to reproduce, and does it with some surface fidelity, the life of the men whom harsh forest laws of Norman England and the oppression of the lords-of-the-manor drove into exile in the greenwood. The story is interesting, and the sentiments of the outlaws will be found to be in the main highly creditable to their religious, moral and political training. That children would get amusement from it as certain as that their fathers would get amusement from 'Ivanhoe,' and the amusement would not be of a much different kind, nor, making due allowance for the discrepancy of age, would it be at all different, we suppose, in degree." [Nation. 797

THE FOREST OUTLAWS. [by E. Gilliat: Seeley,—Putnam, 1886.] "The principal historical characters are Henry II. and Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln. The character of this famous prelate, whose undoubted

sanctity was tempered by a certain shrewd worldliness, is well delineated, as is also life at the great monastery of St. Albans and in the cities of London and Lincoln; but far less is told of Robin Hood and his band than we could have wished. The author has been at great pains to imitate the forms of speech of that period, and in some cases has put into the mouths of his characters their words taken from their writings or contemporaneous records. In this way he has made a very faithful picture, but at the same time has lessened the interest of his excellent story by being often unintelligible." [Nation. 798

1216-72.

JOHN O' LONDON [by Somerville Gibney: Ward, 1887] "deals with the sufferings of the Jews, the rapacity of the barons, and the ascendancy of the resolute bishop of Lincoln, Grostete. The bishop is presented with considerable power, and the church history of the period is cleverly treated without at all proving burdensome to the interest of a charming story of love and adventure." [Saturday Review. 799

1262.

THE THIRSTY SWORD [by Ro. Leighton: Blackie, 1892] "is a story of Norse pretensions to rule Scotland, and of the invasion of Norsemen, under Hakon, of the Western Isles. It is a striking narrative of the strife between Norse and Scot, and the feud between Alpin of Bute and his uncle MacAlpin, the assassin of his father." [Saturday Review. 799k

HOW I WON MY SPURS. [by J. G. Edgar: Beeton, 1863.] "He sees in the Barons' War [1262-65] an ancient monarchy opposed in noble desires by a selfish aristocracy

and an ignorant democracy; but it does not greatly matter, perhaps, how he reads history; there are battles and adventures, and the book is interspersed with very good woodcuts of knights in conflict, and of castles and other places mentioned in the story." [Exam. 800

1272-07.

PRENTICE HUGH [by F. M. Peard: National Society, 1887] "is a capital story of life in the Fen Country, and then among the carvers at Exeter. Miss Peard has told her tale clearly and well, and has studied carefully in the contemporary chronicles, though she does not force mediævalisms upon us. The 'prentice boy after many adventures is allowed to assist in the carving of the cathedral choir, just then rising into beauty. Perhaps his casual meetings with Edward I. are too frequent, even for a hero, but the boy is naturally described, and his monkey, an object of repulsion to the grown people, and an unceasing joy to the children, lends a new attraction to the tale." [Saturday Review. 801

THE SCOTTISH CHIEFS. [by J. Porter: 1810; rep., McClurg, 1892.] "We are glad to see so attractive an edition of this romance. To be sure, its hilly colored sentiment is as old-fashioned as will be most of the introspective, analytic fiction of to-day 80 years hence, and its rather Grandisonian hero is far away—centuries away—from the real Wallace; but the story has sufficient vigor and movement and enough real feeling to make it still a favorite with bright boys and girls,—that is, if they are not already familiar with their Scott, for then they are apt to find Miss Porter's thrilling tale but 'prentice work." [Atlantic. 802

LIFE OF SIR W. WALLACE [Glasgow, 1859] "is a popular nar-

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rativ, comprising in the true spirit of hero-worship all the events in the life of the great Scottish patriot [†, 1305]. It is a book in which boys wil and men may take delight, for it is full of action and adventure. Appended to it is a list of works illustrativ of the Life and Acts of Wallace, from Henry the Minstrel's Poem down to this very readable compilation." [Literary Gazette. 803

THE DAYS OF BRUCE [by G. Agullar: 1852] "takes up the history of the Scottish Chiefs, just where J. Porter finished hers,—with the death of Wallace. Bruce, sore and stricken in conscience, deserted the banner of Edward, and placed himself at the head of the adherents of the great Scottish patriot. This tale shos the progress of his fortunes, throu adversity, frequent defeat, much suffering and sorro, to the triumphant moment when he could wear the Scottish crown and wield the Scottish sceptre, in complete defiance of the rival and hostile power. Certain interesting love histories ar interwoven with the historical material, very much in the vein of Miss Porter; but it will be no wrong to the talent of Miss Agullar to say that the peculiar charm of her predecessor, which made her so precious to young hearts, is still unrivaled." [Southern Review. 804

1327.

THE ABBOT'S BRIDGE [by F. M. Peard: Whittaker, 1891] "is a vigorously-told tale of the time when England was involvd in ecclesiastical disputes, and the Church, gross, rich and powerful, was being undermined in its influence among the poor by the purer order of Franciscan Friars." [Critic. 805

THE LANCES OF LYNWOOD [by C. M. Yonge: Parker, 1855]

"is a pleasant volume with the flavor of Froissart about it, a romance of the days of the Black Prince (1330-76)." [Examiner. 806

1381.

ALICE OF FOBBING. [Parker, 1860.] "The scenes, which accompanied the insurrection of Wat Tyler, the terrible state of the country, the tyranny of the nobles, and the bitter resentment of the serfs, ar wel described, and the writer seems wel acquainted with the manners and customs of those early times." [Lit. Gazette. 807

JOHN STANDISH [by E. Gilliat: Seeley, 1888] "is a more than usually successful attempt at historical fiction. It deals with the rebellion of Wat Tyler, and as the author thinks it 'more important to reproduce the words and thôts of the past than to rely for a faithful picture on inventories of clothes and furniture,' he has made what seems a fairly successful illustration of the times. The notes ar too numerous for adult readers, but excellent for children." [Athenaeum. 808

THE BOYS' FROISSART. See later under France.

THE KNIGHTS OF ENGLAND, FRANCE AND GERMANY. [by H: W: Herbert (1807-58): Redfield, 1852.] "The Saxon and the Norman knights occupy 7 narratives; three ar given to the Crusaders [1096-1241]; as many to illustrations of feudal history; while the Scottish legends extend to 10. These all afford great variety of material and characterization. Mr. Herbert is of the proper temper to illustrate the deeds of chivalry. His style and manner ar of that stately class which seem properly suited to the era of the bold barons, who 'drank the red wine throu the helmet barred,' who wer proud and daring, insolent and licentious, but who

could strangely mingle love and humility with the wildest deeds of ambition and of audacious courage." [Southern Review. 809

1390.

JACK OF THE MILL. [by W. Howitt: Routledge, 1871.] "We can not number the years since our first reading of this book, but it was long ago, and we are glad to see the story revived, finding our pleasant recollections of it confirmed on re-perusal. It is a semi-historical novel, relating to the persecutions of the Lollards and the wars of the Hussites, under Ziska [1360-1424], and inculcating religious freedom also by examples of Jewish fidelity and humanity. The portraiture of England in those days, both in its scenery and in its social and political condition, is calculated to leave truthful and lasting impressions, while the romantic adventures of the hero are, if our experience is a test, sure to be vividly remembered beyond the age of childhood." [Nation. C809m

MEN OF IRON [by Howard Pyle: Harper, 1892] "is a story of the fortunes of a young Englishman who is attached to the household of a powerful nobleman during the reign of Henry IV. (1399-1413). Young Myles Falworth is of the stuff of which heroes were made in those bracing times. Wonderful and rapid is his rise to knightly distinction. But the author has plausibly prepared the way for the advancement of his hero, and has designed a picturesque setting for a stirring story. The training of young Falworth, the sports and brawls of his comrades, together with some stout fighting, are described with excellent spirit. Indeed, with arms and armor, fencing and tilting, the author deals in generous fashion, and not in a dry antiquarian style." [Sat. Review. 810,

BELT AND SPUR [London, 1882] "is a collection of stories of chivalry. It begins with Wace's account of 'how Duke William and his knights landed in England,' and ends with 'the act of arms between the Lord Scales and the Bastard of Burgundy' in 1467. The stories are 17 in number, of great variety, both in character and in style of narration, being taken from a great number of chronicles. Most of them are genuine history, the least historical being a most entertaining account of the exploits of the outlaw Fulk Fitzwarine, in the reign of King John. Of especial interest is the account of 'the last deeds of Sir Harry Hotspur'—giving many details which the reader of Shakespeare recognizes." [Nation. 811

HISTORICAL SELECTIONS. [selected by E. M. Sewell and C. M. Yonge: Macmillan, 1868.] "The object of the compilers was to enlarge the sphere of historical knowledge, as presented to the young in outlines and abridgments, 'by continuous and chronological selections, taken, as much as was practicable, from the larger works, which it is next to impossible for young people to read at school, and which many may never have the time and opportunity to read in after-life.' And in making the selections they were guided by the idea of imprinting upon the memory and imagination of their readers 'certain definite terms and distinct biographies . . . as landmarks, round which other less important incidents may be grouped,' as well as by the desire of presenting specimens of good and attractive English composition. As regards the latter object, the compilation may be said to be very well executed. The selections—from Freeman's 'Norman Conquest,' Roscoe's 'Kings of England,' Lingard's 'England,' Pearson's 'England during

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the Early and Middle Ages,' Hook's 'Archbishops of Canterbury,' Palgrave's 'History of Normandy,' Knight's 'Normans in Sicily,' Stephen's 'Essays on Ecclesiastical Biography,' Milman's 'Latin Christianity,' James' 'Richard Cœur de Lion,' Hume's 'England,' T. C. Robertson's 'Becket,' Morrison's 'Saint Bernard,' Lord Campbell's 'Lives of the Chancellors,' Gibbon's 'Roman Empire,' Creasy's 'English Constitution,' and a few other books—are not only historically instructive but, almost all, pleasant and attractive reading—made the pleasanter by the omission of cumbersome details and passages, and more intelligible by a number of introductory sketches, destined to fill gaps or to serve as connecting links. On the other hand, the mere titles of the books from which extracts are taken are sufficient to show how limited the range of this so-called 'European History' is; in fact—which a closer examination fully proves—it is almost restricted to the history of England." [Nation. 812

1406-37.

THE CAGED LION [by C. M. Yonge: Macmillan, 1870] "is written in exceptionally good English, and the historical characters are accurately drawn. But all is cold, lifeless, and unreal. The story seems to grow duller and duller as we proceed with it. The characters do not project from the canvas like the figures of the wizards who have brought the past bodily before our eyes, and have spoiled us for mediocre attempts. We do not hear the cracked old bells clanging from the steeples, or see the quaint gable-ended houses of the period, or the processions of mailed knights famous in many a joust and tournament. We only gaze on certain figures who seem to walk wearily

across the stage, and to exclaim in solemn accents, 'I am Henry V.,' or, 'I am John, Duke of Bedford.' The traditional Richard Whittington thrice Lord Mayor of London, and his remarkable cat, are effectively introduced." [Examiner. 813

FOR AND AGAINST; or Queen Margaret's Badge [by F. M. Wilbraham: Parker, 1858] "is a romance of Warwick the King-maker [1420-71], and abounds in incidents of the kind proper to old romances of the modern school, duly beginning with three horsemen who might be seen riding over a hill. But it is, at the same time, well enough studied to afford both entertainment and instruction." [Examiner. 814

1455-85.

THE BLACK ARROW. [by R. L. Stevenson: Scribner, 1888.] "The personal exploits of the hero have the national struggle for background. Dick fights and loves, and also runs away in manly fashion. He is the eternal boy, with nothing mediaeval about him, except his doublet and hose. There is a certain monotony of hacking and killing in his career which, in the mature mind, begets a listlessness as to its catastrophe. Few are the men and women who retain that youthful joy in deeds of physical daring which the author appears to carry with him from the shooting of the first black arrow to the last. The narrative is all alive. Dick is always up and doing, always too busy for dull thinking, or for making critical observations on the radiance of the sun by day or the shine of the stars by night. His physical bravery is no greater than his moral courage, which he proves gallantly when his royal namesake, Richard of Gloucester [1452-85], qualifies a granted favor with—'By the glory of Heaven, there your favor dies.'

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'Mine be the loss,' says Dick, and turns his bac upon the glittering future so recently opening before him." [Nation. 815

GRISLY GRISELL [by C.. M.. Yonge: Macmillan, 1893] "is the name given to a poor little damsel whose face had been marred by an explosion. Grisly Grisell was a faithful namesake of Chaucer's meek heroin, and bore rebuffs and hard names with a noble spirit of forbearance, studying only how she might make her presence endurable to those about her. To this end she threw her energies into learning the nature of herbs and potions, and the wise counsel she was obliged to give herself under suffering taut her courage, judgment and sagacity. The time came when she made herself not only useful to, but beloved by, all about her, and won the confidence of those hi in authority at Court, and the affectionate devotion of her husband, who had been joined to her under compulsion and loathing." [Critic. 816

1471.

THE CHANTRY PRIEST. [by Alfred J: Church: Seeley, 1884.] "The author has deviated a little from history, but givs what seems to be a faithful picture of manners in the 15th century. He oes a good deal to the Paston Letters. Granting that young people can learn history by reading historical stories, this is likely to be a very useful book, as it certainly is very interesting. There should be some mention of the manuscripts from which the splendid colored plates ar copied. The hero narrates the story of his own life, and tels us of Caxton, of the schoolmaster-printer of St. Albans, and of the battles of Barnet [1471] and Flodden." [Saturday Review. 817

1487.

A KING PLAY [by J. E. Freeman: Freeman, 1863] "recorded the romantic history of Lambert Simnel, his loly birth, his sudden rise to apparent power with all its brilliant concomitants, his conduct in battle, his defeat, his degradation to the office of scullion to Henry VII., and his subsequent advance to the more exalted post of falconer. His life and adventures ar wel calculated to attract the attention and interest of children; and Mrs. Freeman's simple style is wel adapted to impress the picture of the times." [Parthenon. 818

1488.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE WIGHT [by Frank Cowper: N. Y., Young, 1888] "is a romance of Carisbrooke Castle in 1488, and the author has made industrious efforts to render the book a faithful record of the martial, domestic and social life of the time." [Critic. 819

1490.

PERKIN WARBECK [by M.. W. (Godwin) Shelley: 1834] "is strictly historical, embracing a period fruitful of associations of the most romantic character. The author had abundant materials for an effectiv narrativ. That he used them to the very best advantage it would be hazardous to say. We can imagin that in the hands of Scott, scenes more impressiv, delineations more graphic, and characters more striking might hav been produced. But the work is far from being deficient in these particulars. For easy flo of diction, and that simplicity of phrase so wel suited to narrativ, it is to be preferred to the shoy grandiloquence of 'The Last Days of Pompeii,' and wil please more of that numerous class of readers who seek for entertainment in the relation of im-

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portant and hazardous adventures and heroic achievements, rather than in elaborated sentiment, or in the exhibition of overcharged passion or extravagant actions." [American Quarterly. 820

1561-72.

MAGDALEN HEPBURN [by Ma. Oliphant (Wilson) Oliphant: Hurst, 1854] "is a story of the Reformation, with J: Knox [1505-72] prominently introduced among the dramatis personæ, and with storms and sieges among the incidents. Magdalen is true love to a cousin Paul, becomes an orphan and a Royal ward under the regency of the Earl of Arran [†, 1575], refuses to be officially provided with a husband, and finds refuge under the same roof with Knox, whose friend her Paul is, and whose companion he had been. We confess that we like the author better when she deals with the world as it is. Few hav a clearer or more genial insight into its home mysteries. We enjoy heartily always the Scottish flavor of her books, but we do not so wel like to taste in addition the savor of conventional dialog established to be read in romances of the 16th century. This we will say, but we desire to say it lightly, for the book is thoroly enjoyable, pleasant women move to and fro in it, characters ar wel discriminated (we hav a charming Scotch girl, Jean, and another less charming, Alice, but both excellent folls to the heroin), and there is a sense everywhere of the right and good, as wel as of the picturesque." [Examiner. 821

1567-68.

THE ABBOT, by Walter Scott: 1820. C821s

As collateral reading:—

MARY STUART. [by Alphonse de Lamartine: Edin., Black, 1859.] C821v

"Weak, sentimental, luscious, idealizing Lamartine could not hav had a better subject for his pen than that beautiful Mary, Queen of Scots, the loved, the persecuted, the fascinating, and the frail. We might hav expected the most romantic poem-history from him; full of rhetorical flights and bewildering in its typographical redundances; a poem-history made of conjectures and psychology, with a poet's lofty disregard of matters of fact. But Lamartine has been sober where we expected more than his usual intoxication, and has stood quietly on the earth when we looked for his sailing off in his many-colored balloon out of sight among the stars. His little book is a history, not a fanciful declamation, and it is careful not to be an advocacy. It is a book which will anger Miss Strickland and Mr. Froude alike, neither of whom is content to weigh with even-handed measures. But while it displeases the fanatics and partisans of either side, it will delight all those who ar willing to study history without passion, and to accept historical characters for what they wer without insisting that they wer what they should hav been, or what we think they should hav been. It is really a comfort in these days of passionate historians to meet a book which is not vituperative, unjust, one-sided, and false,—and to be able to read pleasantly and coolly, without being called on to hurl anathemas at the author or his treatment, according to the vues we may hold. And we o Mr. Lamartine thanks that he has had the good sense to reproduce Mary's touching story without thinking it necessary to make himself either champion or accuser." [Lit. Gazette. C821v

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

THE CHILDREN OF THE CHAPEL [Masters, 1864] "is a charmingly-told tale. The hero, generous and bright, but without much head for study, is stolen, on his way to school, by the master of the Queen's choristers, Gyles; and the interest of the story lies in the hardships which the little fello undergoes at the hands of his cruel task-master. The author, in introducing the morality-play of the 'Pilgrimage of Pleasure,' which the boys perform before the Queen, takes occasion to weave into his story much antiquarian knowledge; and the manners and customs, and even the phraseology of the period, are preserved throughout with a considerable amount of artistic consistency." [Reader. 822

1575.

KENILWORTH. [by Walter Scott: 1821.] "In *The Abbot* Scott introduced Mary of Scotland [1542-87], in *Kenilworth* he brings them into the presence of Elizabeth [1533-1603]. He has drawn Mary as loving, lovely, and fascinating, but withal a spiteful and passionate beauty; while Elizabeth, with her frequent and uncouth oaths, is indeed a royal termagant. He would, perhaps, have evinced more taste in softening rather than heightening the portraits which historians have given of these ladies. The time of the story is placed in the 18th year of Elizabeth's reign [1575], when she shone in the pride of her power and the meridian of her life. The most prominent character is the Earl of Leicester. He is represented as cruel in his wrath, grasping in his ambition, and treacherous in his love. The gallantry, address and accomplishments which adorn his character serve to deepen these darker shades. In thus portraying the favorite earl, the author has

copied very closely the Leicester of Schiller. The objects of their love are not the same, but they are the same lovers—timid, suspicious, and temporizing, and in the end abandoning their victims to the fury of the storm, while they seek to preserve themselves. The lovely and ill-fated Amy is drawn with those nice and true strokes which proclaim the Author of *Waverley*. But her history is the greatest fault of the book. It is a tale of unbroken, unrelieved distress. The pleasures of the fête at Kenilworth—which are described in the spirit of Shakspeare—are thrown into confusion by her distresses; the gorgeous festivity, the joyous spirit which breathes over them, saddened by her presence. The unpleasant feeling arising from the description of her woes is not relieved by any nobleness or generosity in the calculating Leicester; and the final catastrophe not only disgusts the taste, but the feelings of the reader." [Literary Repos. 823

1580-88.

WESTWARD HO! [by C: Kingsley: Macmillan, 1855.] "The author has read the time carefully, and has studied Hakluyt with the other records, English and Spanish, of the marvelous achievements of the adventurers on the Spanish main, the fame and profit whereof made the cry of 'Westward Ho!' the motto of English enterprise and energy in the 16th century. Nor has he less had in view the inculcation of a bitter hatred and contempt for Jesuitism as the deadly enemy of manhood, truth and liberty, civil and religious. As a glorification of Elizabeth and her England—a holding up of unconscious rectitude and manly hardihood as the jewels of English character, a picture of the great struggle, in the old world and the

new, of England and Protestantism against Spain and the Inquisition—'Westward Ho!' is a book which had to be written, and has been written in a worthy spirit." [National Review.]—"In describing such a period as that of Queen Elizabeth, the author, in common with every man 'whose limbs wer made in England,' can not help delivering himself to the inspiration and aspiration of the time. The various adventures of his hero enable him to describe the rural life of the period, the manners of the court, the war in Ireland, as wel as the character and aims of the sturdy sea-kings who made war on the Spanish colonies. The romance evinces a thoro study of the literature, history and social characteristics of the time. The author has especially caut, as by moral infection, the spirit which animates the accounts of the old English voyagers, and discovers the quaint ferocity which characterizes their impressions of the Spaniards. In his pages, and seemingly in his heart, he has produced the passions of that day in respect to Spain. The closing scenes of the book ar devoted to a long and vivid narrativ of the gradual destruction of the Armada [1588]. There ar passages in the volume of great eloquence and beauty, especially the descriptions of scenery. As a novel, the events hav little connection with each other, having no other bond than the casual one of the presence of the hero in each. Among the most interesting portions ar those in which appear Raleigh and Spenser [1553-99], Drake and Hawkins [1520-95], Grenville [1510-91] and Lord Howard [1536-1624]. The characterization is generally good, tho there ar frequent violations of probability in incidents. The book, as a whole, is a splendid and striking produc-

tion, fastening the attention it sometimes tantallizes, and compensating, by a certain dark, daring, and vehement life for its not infrequent affectation and wilfulness." [Graham's Mag.]—"Seldom hav we been more reluctant to finish the reading of a book than when we laid down this record of the glorious days of 'good Queen Bess.' There is an intensity of life in the style of Kingsley which takes captiv at once the imagination. You ar no longer under the sun of the nineteenth century. You ar plunged into the turbulence and turmoil of the heroic age in England—an age whose mity problems and contests awoke the genius of man to such gigantic efforts as hav hardly had a parallel. You look throu no long vista of ages; you ar with Amyas, the tall, overgrown youth, as he steps forward into the writer's magic ring, with pulses precociously beating for the 'battle of life'—no figurativ term in those days. You gaze into the noble face of the chivalrous, gentle, pure-souled Francis Leigh. But how shall we speak of the glimpses given into a 'World' then indeed 'New'? of Margarita, La Guayra, Higuerote, and the 'Banks of the Meta'? What those grand South American forests may be in reality, we kno not; what they hav been to the imagination of Kingsley, we never can forget. To read a chapter of these descriptions is like spending an hour on consecrated ground. The 'dafter of the Sun,' Spanish-born and forest-bred—wild, resolute, passionate Ayacanora—in her transition from the savage to the civilized state, givs us a fresh and brilliant phase of woman's nature. We feel that she is the only mate for the Herculean Amyas, whose bigotry, national prejudices, and terrible oaths of vengeance, so long fight down the impulses of his really noble heart." [Nat. Era. 824

FOR GOD AND GOLD [by Julian Corbett: Macmillan, 1888] "deals with the times of Sir Francis Drake [1540-95], whose character and career offer excellent opportunities to the writer of adventure based on a semblance, at least, of fact. The story recalls 'Westward Ho' to some extent, but hardly enuf to invite comparison. But even if one wer tempted to make the comparison, 'For God and Gold' has nothing to lose thereby. For it is a story with an interest and individuality of its own, written in a quaint and taking way, and dealing with brave, hi-minded, and generous people. No one can help loving the hero captain, or admiring his devoted and courageous men. Nor can one follo the history of their exploits as told by the polished and scholarly Mr. Festing without being interested." [Nation. 825

RALEGH, his Exploits and Voyages. [by G: M. Towle: Lee, 1881.] "Raleigh's life [1552-1618] has been many times told, but it has a charm that wil always make it worth telling again. It is worth while to tel the apocryphal stories of the cloak and the ring, as they ar stories which everybody ot to kno; but the reader ot to be informed that they ar apocryphal." [Nation. 825a

As collateral reading:—

LIFE AND TIMES OF SIR PHILIP SIDNEY. [Ticknor, 1858.] "Sidney's never-waning popularity is due to the fact that he was the embodiment of the gentleman of that age. The prestige which surrounds him is the homage that mankind universally pays to consistent goodness, in persons of conspicuous talent or eminent position. His life was elementary and suggestiv, rather than activ and practical; and undoubtedly nothing became him therein like the leaving it. We ar

willingly recalled to the scenes of that tempestuous era by the associations of this most agreeable narrative; and as we turn over its pages, the fitful scenes of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew's [1572], of the Armada [1588], and of other stirring deeds of those days, stand out clear and sharp on our mental horizon." [Albion. C825h

MEMOIR OF SIR PHILIP SIDNEY. [by H. R. Fox Bourne: Chapman, 1862.] "The author sketches the history of Sydney biography, and by the unaffected manner of his introduction, sends the reader with a good wil to the book, in which we find the same grace of a quiet simplicity. The facts ar wel grouped, and there is not one florid sentence. There ar no circuitous phrases, no sentences cumbrous with long words. Everything is told in the directest way and in the simplest phrase, without pushing to affectation even the evident preference for Saxon English." [Examiner.

— **SAME.** [Putnam, 1892.] "The author has recast his excellent memoir, and shos Sidney more as the courtier, man of affairs, and soldier than as the author of Arcadia and of some of the sweetest love-sonnets in the language, tho this side of his character is by no means neglected. We feel anew the undying charm of the man who surely deserves to be deemed, in the hiest sense of that much-abused word, the typical gentleman of our race, and whose greatness, notwithstanding all his accomplishments, all his share in the many-sided life of his time, was the greatness of character rather than of achievement. The illustrations ar numerous and very well selected." [Atlantic. 825j

W: SHAKSPERE: a Biography. [by C: Knight: 1843.] "Biography,

we can not call this book, but it is clever biographical romance, and sets before us the scenes and characters in the midst of which there is good reason to suppose that Shakspeare livd, thot, wrote, and made himself immortal." [Examiner. C825s

THE YOUTH OF SHAKSPEARE. [by Folkestone Williams: N. Y., Burgess, 1847.] "The author has collected every established fact and traditionary incident, and the result is, that a narrativ, life-like and real, is produced. [Albion. 826

SHAKSPEARE AND HIS FRIENDS. [by F. Williams: N. Y., Burgess, 1847.] "We ar introduced to a gallery of living portraits, rich in coloring, truthful in delineation, and striking in their development of individual character. The great contemporaries of the immortal bard ar all brôt upon the canvas. Elizabeth, Southampton, Essex, Raleigh, Ben Jonson [1573-1637] and the gifted actors of 'The Globe' move before us, while the graphic incidents and picturesque descriptions lend additional fascination to the work." [Albion. 827

THE SECRET PASSION [by F. Williams: N. Y., Burgess, 1847] "completes the history of the great bard, and is principally devoted to the solution of the mystery of that absorbing passion which gave rise to the sonnets. The author has made out an ingenious case, which he has invested with his usual graphic powers of delineation, calling in the aid of auxilliary incidents and characters to illustrate his design, and producing, as a whole, a hily interesting and wel told tale." [Albion.]—[Letter to the Editor of the Critic, Feb., 1861.]—"In your current impression under the head of 'Books Wanted,' I notice 'Shakespeare and his Friends, by Galt.' Will you permit me to say

that Mr. Galt never wrote a line of it; that the work has long been out of print, and I hav for several years been vainly endeavoring to procure a copy either of the original or of the pirated editions. Let me take up a line or two more of your space to assure your correspondent that 'Shakespeare and his Friends' is an early production of (Yours, &c.) Folkestone Williams."

828

SHAKSPERE'S ENGLAND. [by G: Walter Thornbury: Longman, 1856.] "Shakspeare's works ar full of reference to the manners of his time; and an agreeable and easy guide to a comprehension of them, written with a distinct vue to the informing of those who desire to carry a modicum of the right sort of knoledge to the reading of their Shakspeare, is a work usefully designed." [Examiner. 829

TALES OF A GRANDFATHER [by Walter Scott: 1828] "is one of the best children's books we hav ever seen. Its object is by select- ing the most striking incidents, at distinct eras, to present a forcible, tho not a continuous picture of the entire history of Scotland. The book embraces a period from the earliest notice to 1603. Its details, of course, comprise all the romantic and striking events of the Scottish annals; and these, tho involvd in political theory, ar told in a style at once perspicuous and amusing, with perfect simpleness, and yet with no puerility." [Athenaeum. 830

1603.

JUDITH SHAKESPEARE. [by W: Black: Harper, 1884.] "So sweet and gracious a figure as 'Judith Shakespeare' would be sure of a welcom even if presented by an unknown hand. It was wel imagind of Mr. Black to choose her

as the centre of a sketch of country life—call it pastoral or idyl, as one pleases. If it was somewhat hazardous to put a story so close in place and time to 'Kenilworth,' he has chosen a side of the life so different as not to provoke comparison with Scott. The smooth-flowing Avon, the wide white skies, the sunny rose-filled garden, make fit place for his pretty maids." [Nation. 831

1627.

LORD MONTAGU'S PAGE. [by G: P. R. James: Phil'a, Childs, 1858.] "Lord Montagu is the associate and intimate friend of the Duke of Buckingham. . . . He is sent to Rochelle, just at the beginning of the memorable siege [1627] by Richelieu and Louis XIII., and chance throes him into frequent intercourse with the great Cardinal, and into an unconscious aiding of his schemes. . . . The new portraiture, tho in liter colors than of yore, is sketched with a master's hand; as ar also the mere outlines of several real personages of the time, such as the Prince of Soubise, the Duke of Rohan, the Duchess of Chevreuse, and Guitou, the vallant defender of Rochelle. The love portion is pretty and full of unexpected turns; the wind-up is graceful." [Albion. 832

THE WHITE GAUNTLET [by [T:] Mayne Reid: Skeet, 1864] "relates an episode previous to the first conflict between the Parliament and the King. It introduces Pym, Hampden, Martin, and Sir Harry Vane. It has incident and bustle, but it has the worst faults of the historical novels of the past generation, and a good deal of extra vulgarity to boot." [Reader. 833

1641.

WITH THE KING AT OXFORD [by Alfred J: Church: Seeley, 1886] "purports to be written by a

ycung Royalist. All which concerns events at Oxford is told with a detail and realization wel kept up, and the story is completed by a more sketchy treatment of the beginning and end of the war. Prof. Church seems to hav begun with considerable enjoyment of his task, and in some of his pages the pithy simplicity of the old style is uncommonly wel caut, but the amusement appears to have flagged somewhat, and the scene of the 'purging' by Colonel Pride lacs even such spirit as may quicken a slight and hasty narrativ. The author's best passages ar ecclesiastical and local. His story is illustrated with curious drawings contemporary with his personages." [Saturday Rev. 834

THE CHILDREN OF THE NEW FOREST. [by F: Marryat: Hurst, 1848.] "Humphrey Armitage reclaims fields from the waste; tames wild animals, and uses saw and hatchet effectually. And his brother, with some of the other characters, leads the young mind onward by easy steps, from scenes of mere domestic to scenes of public or political interest. The historical element is conceived in a tone sufficiently liberal to reconcile the independent thinker, with sufficient deference to conventional opinions to repel no one. There is a really healthy tone of moral feeling about all Captain Marryat's writings, rendered evident in many ways, and especially by an air of manly candor, and freedom from anxious reservs. His style, too, from its sterling simplicity, is admirably adapted to children. In short, we strongly suspect him to be our best existing writer for young people. He gives them what they really feel interested in; and his tone is such as to inspire boys with frank manliness, girls with firm womanliness." [Examiner. 835

HISTORY:—ENGLAND.

THE CAREWES [by M.. Gillies: Kent, 1860] "Is written from the popular side, and wel displays not only its public course, but in part also its effect upon the homes of the people." [Examiner. 836

CAVALIERS AND ROUND-HEADS. [by J: G: Edgar: Bell, 1861.] "Seeing that it does no very great harm now to believe that King Charles was a sainted martyr, and Cromwell anything but what he should be, we may let Mr. Edgar's politics pass for the sake of the honest heartiness with which he professes them." [Critic. 837

FRIENDS THO DIVIDED [by G: Alfred Henty: Griffith, 1883] "Is a novel founded on those parts of the story of the Civil War in which Prince Rupert figures most largely." [Saturday Review. 838

JUDGED BY APPEARANCES. [by Eleanor Lloyd: London Lit. Soc., 1886.] "The principal figure in the story is that of a Puritan ant. And the book is solid and substantial, fit for the large capacity of such readers as will consent to be compensated for a good deal of seventeenth-century divinity by plenty of story." [Saturday Review. 839

UNDER THE STORM. [by C.. M.. Yonge: Whittaker, 1887.] "The sound of battle scarcely echoes throu the story, which professes to tel only how a family of children kept themselves alive during the nation's troubles. The heroic temperament of the eldest boy is displayed quite as finely in his care of his sisters as in his defense of the communion vessels." [Nation. 840

1651.

THE CAVALIER. [by G: P. R. James (1801-60): Peterson, 1859.] "Mr. James, taking up a thread let fall in 'Lord Montagu's Page,' weaves from it a very brief and

rather sketchy narrativ of adventure, wherein we ar now at a chateau, and now across the Straits. There is a glimpse of Cromwell, an episode of 'the crowning mercy of Worcester'; but, tho the practised hand and the mind garnished with historic lore be evident, there is no superabundance of novelty or individuality. We hav gone throu such part of the checkered course of the Cavalier as is here set down, but he will not find a place in our recollection side by side with 'Mary of Burgundy' and 'Richelleu.' [Albion.

— SAME ("Bernard Marsh"), Bentley, 1864. 841

WOODSTOCK [by Walter Scott: Carey, 1826] "is a picture of England after Worcester [1651], when Charles I. was hunted like a noxious beast. The story is intended to exhibit the exertions and sacrifices which his adherents wer ready to make in this hour of his peril, their devout loyalty and chivalrous honor, together with the habits of reckless dissipation which the same troubles had generated in a portion of the Cavallers, as contrasted with the contempt for established orders in chtrch and state, the spiritual pride, puritanical principles and religious enthusiasm of the prevailing party. With the exception of Cromwell and the fugitiv prince, the great men of the period ar but sparingly exhibited. It is as every production of such hi and practised talent must be, spirited and interesting." [U. S. Lit. Gazette. 842

1652.

TO HORSE AND AWAY. [by F.. M.. Peard: Whittaker, 1888.] "Happy the period which has this author for its romancer, and happy the child who gets the romance to read. 'To Horse and Away' is a story of some English lads and

maidens in the disorderly times of 1652, when the Roundheads had usurped [sic] the government, Charles II. was in hiding, and most of his supporters wer refugees. Whether the restless Adrian, who stole away one dark night from the Red House to go off to fight for the King, did more important servig than the more self-controlled Roger, who staid at home and garded the women and children, each boy must determin for himself." [Critic. 843

THE CAVALIERS OF ENGLAND [by H: W: Herbert: Redfield, 1852] "givs pictures of ancient chivalry, colored with warmth. The reader is borne along rapidly in the stream of the narrativ. Mr. Herbert builds on a loving historical study, and brings to his sketches the wel known arts of cultivated historical fiction. His out-of-door life stands him in good stead, too, as wel as his library studies, when a tournament is on foot or battle to be done." [Literary World. 844

1653.

ETHNE. [by E. M. (Story) Field: Young, 1888.] "No men did more to assure liberty and its blessings to remote posterity than did the ruthless soldiers of the Lord and Oliver Cromwell, yet none hav assumed to us in the lapse of time so unlovable personality. Especially during the occupation of Ulster [1653], while the natives wer being transplanted to the wilds of Connaught, do the Roundheads appear wholly cruel, hypocritical, and inhuman. The character of Roger-Standfast-on-the-Roc, the dominating personality in 'Ethne,' confirms preconceived hostility against his class. He has no vices, but his virtues ar insufferable. . . . The greater part of the story, couched in exaggerated phrases of Puritan cant, is exceedingly tire-

som. It bears the stamp, however, of industrious research, and several chapters descriptiv of customs of the peasantry ar wel worth reading." [Nation. 845

1662.

PATTIE DURANT. [by Ellen (—) Clacy: Virtue, 1863.] "The picture of the motivs for resistance and the sufferings of the nonconformists [1662] ar remarkably truthful and affecting. A simpler, more artless, more touching little story it would be hard to find, and tho the incidents ar few and of a generally uniform character, they ar very naturally wrót, and tend to sustain the reader's interest throughout." [Examiner. 846

1665.

CALEB FIELD [by Ma. Oliphant (Wilson) Oliphant: Harper, 1851] "is a delightful volume, in which an interesting story is told in a style of greatest purity and sweetness. The author is evidently a student of the old English prose writers, and has caut some of their grand serenity and repose in the movement of his thôts and sentiments." [Graham's Mag. 847

CHERRY AND VIOLET [by A. (Manning) Rathbone: Hall, 1853; N. Y., Dodd, 1866] "is a tale of the great plague, written in the supposed character of one who livd at the time, and printed in the old type. It is by the lively and versatile writer of supposed memoirs of the first Mrs. Milton, of Mrs. Margaret More, of the much provoked Mrs. Pallas, and of other bygone dames; having the same character of artless narrativ which distinguished its predecessors, only like them perhaps occasionally a little too artless, and prone to what Sir Hugh calls affectations even in its extreme desire to avoid them. The strength of the writer lies in do-

mestic scenes, and in expressing the homely thôts, anxieties, and hopes connected with them; which leads her in this latest of her stories wisely to avoid, in the incidents by which she illustrates the terrible days of plague and fire, any direct comparison with such a master of description as DeFoe." [Examiner. 848

1666.

WHEN LONDON BURNED [by G: Alfred Henty: Scribner, 1894] "is a tale of the great fire of 1666, but it covers other ground as well—notably that of the Restoration, the Plague, and the war with the Dutch." [Critic. 849

1679.

HUNTED AND HARRIED. [by Ro. M. Ballantyne: Blackie, 1892.] "This tale of the Covenanters is a rousing and picturesque story, told from a rigidly Cameronian point of vue." [Saturday Review. 850

1680.

MY MISTRESS THE QUEEN [by M.. Anna (Paull) Ripley: Blackie, 1885] "is a pretty story in the form of an autobiography written by a girl who went to Holland in the train of the Princess Mary, afterward Mary I." [Athenaeum. 851

IN THE GOLDEN DAYS [by "Edna Lyall," i. e., Ada Ellen Bayley: Hurst, 1885] "is deeply interesting for its touching and tender recital of the love story and misfortunes of its lovers. Hugo is the friend of that noble patriot Algernon Sidney [1622-83], of whom a striking and a very moving picture is presented—and, rather than betray his friend, he remains faithful to the point of death, refusing even the dazzling offers made him by Charles. As for Joyce, she

is a true woman, and proves that 'the crown of a woman's love is the bearing of pain for and with the one she loves.' The book would be overwilted with sadness but for the delightful glimpses we get into the home of the fine old nonconforming patriot and soldier, Col. Wharncliffe. Many historical characters are freshly and vigorously drawn, including J: Evelyn, the little Duchess of Grafton, Sir W: and M.. Denham, Betterton the actor, and Francis Bampffield. But, apart from all historical aspects, as a narrative of human love and human suffering, the novel is one to give unusual pleasure." [Academy. 852

IN THE SERVICE OF RACHEL LADY RUSSELL [by Emma (Martin) Marshall: Seeley, 1892] "is a particularly pretty story. The scenes in the home-life of Lady Russell [1636-1723] are taken from her letters. The imaginary characters are made very real and interesting." [Saturday Review. 853

As collateral reading:—

LETTERS OF RACHEL, LADY RUSSELL [Longman, 1854] "is one of the most beautiful books in the language. It opens with the effusions of a happy wife, and towards the close is interspersed with many of the mother's letters to her children. One of these is so peculiarly full of the sweet spirit that pervades them all, that it will make a most profound impression on all readers. There is no better evidence in literature than these letters afford of the superiority of matter over manner, for there is not a trace of art in them. In these letters, written without the remotest thought that any stranger's eye would read them—full of a sort of clumsiness in the use of words, and without one apostrophe to anything—written in a blundering way, if

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

you will—there is a perfectness of grace and beauty, a charm of taste, an exquisit delicacy, that it would be vain to look for in the cleverest letters written with a purpos of display. None of the fascinations of the French in this respect ar lost upon us; we enjoy all the letters of their lady-writers, and think them extremely entertaining; but not to credit our country with all such correspondence ever published,—not even to get an English Sévigné, would we giv up the possession of these letters of Lady Russell. As they ar now published, we would hav them become, more than they ever hav been, a household book. We speak of their writer as a hi-hearted woman, and a heroin, and so far we do wel;—but her nobleness and fortitude, her piety, and all the graces of her life, wer but a beautiful expression of the character which is in this country peculiarly revered, as that which most adorns an English wife and mother. It is a character simple enuf in all its excellence and honesty. It implies no abnegation even of the little wholesom tittle-tattle which all women love. The new edition opens with a letter of gossip written before her marriage.” [Examiner. C853a

1685.

THE FATE. [by G. P. R. James: Harper, 1851.] “The events described ar those of the rebellion of 1685, and many of the prominent characters ar sketched with boldness and fidelity. Monmouth, Jeffries, Churchill, Feversham, Kirke, the Duke of Norfolk, and others, figure. The plot is skilfully contrived and artistically developed.” [Literary World. 854

DUKE'S WINTON [by J. R. Henslowe: Maxwell, 1886] “deals

with the neborhood and battle of Sedgemoor, and is written by one who knoes the country wel. The period is comparatively unhaconeied in literature, and the author is wise enuf to meddle with historical personages as little as possible. His fictitious characters ar treated with spirit, and differ sufficiently in their natures to provide the reader with fresh subjects of interest. The ingrained coquetry of Temperance, the beautiful Mistress Ashbridge, who, in spite of her sincere devotion to Monmouth's fugitiv folloer, Humphrey Braden, can not help flirting with every man that crosses her path, contrasts sharply with the quiet, hopeless love of her sister Pernel for one of Temperance's many adorers. The few scenes which describe the interior of the court and the Council-chamber ar more lifelike and probable than usual; and Claverhouse is a picturesque and sympathetic figure on any canvas.” [Saturday Review. 855

FOR FAITH AND FREEDOM.

[by Walter Besant: Harper, 1889.]

“The author selects an exciting and dramatic yesterday hitherto overlooked by novelists [!! Had the critic not read ‘Lorna Doone’?] The landing of Monmouth with intention to rescue Protestant England from the rule of his uncle, and the vengeance wreaked on the West by the cruel and gloomy Stuart after his victory at Sedgemoor, furnish historical foundation for a fiction full of movement and human warmth and color.” [Nation. 856

MICAH CLARKE. [by Arthur Conan Doyle: Longman, 1889.] “The story of the Rebellion of 1685 has been forestalled by Mr. Besant. But the tale can be twice told without loss, especially when there is no resemblance between the characters and the minor incidents. Micah had a stirring time for a month or two,

and describes his adventures graphically. He is not the hero of his tale, but an humble folloer of Decimus Saxton, who had sold his sword to every prince in Europe, but was none the less able a soldier because he plied his trade neither for principle nor patriotism, but for money and pure love of fight. Decimus is a spirited example of the soldier of fortune, and his figure makes a brilliant contrast to that of the unhappy Monmouth." [Nation.]—"The interest of the book is rather in the painting of the characters of the actors than in their acts. The rebellion was so short that, in order to make it the theme of the story, Mr. Doyle has introduced a lot of bushwhacking adventures, which, while they are interesting enough, are hardly pertinent, and might with profit have been cut down by half. In fact, the book, while being interesting, strikes one as being very much in need of a blue pencil and a thorough editing. 462 pages and an appendix is considerably more than the Monmouth incident will stand. There is no love interest in the story, with which to carry off the dryness of this historical novel, and while Micah Clarke is far above the average novel, it does not equal 'The Refugees' in any particular." [Overland.

857

1685-88.

AIMEE [by Agnes Giberne: Carter, 1872] "is founded on the persecutions and sufferings of the Huguenots, and gives some fine examples of religious heroism." [Hearth and Home.

858

A REPUTED CHANGELING. [by C. M. Yonge: London, Stock, 1889.] "The story itself presents a pleasant picture of the home life of English gentlefolk, and the adven-

tures of sweet Anne Woodford (leading her, at one time, to be an attendant upon the baby son of King James) will fascinate the girl-reader, who enjoys the detail of the 'vie intime' of queens and princelings." [Critic.

859

THE HOME-LIFE OF ENGLISH LADIES IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. [Bell, 1860.] "Among the women whose lives are selected to illustrate the picture are Mrs. Evelyn, Mrs. Godolphin, Lady M. Boyle, afterwards Countess of Warwick, Mrs. Baxter, and Anne, Countess of Dorset. Besides these women, whose lives and characters are well known, several others of lesser note are sketched; and copious extracts are given from their letters and other contemporary records." [North Amer. Review.

860

1689.

ORANGE AND GREEN [by G. Alfred Henty: Blackie, 1887] "describes the heroic defense of Londonderry [1689] as conducted by a handful of youths against the wishes and judgment of the bulk of the inhabitants; there was little fighting, only a long blockade. Again, the Irish had the best of the fighting at the Boyne, Aughrim, and Limerick; if it had not been for the cowardice of King James, who ran away from the first and fled direct to France, the issue of the war might have been different. It is true that this impression is, to this day, entertained by the peasantry, who speak of 'Shemus' coupled with an unsavory epithet, and it was shared by the gallant Sarsfield. Mr. Henty denies to the Irish the praise that they were actuated by loyalty to their king, or attachment to their religion—they were really fighting to gain possession of the land. [Athen.

861

1689-1792.

SNARLEY YOW. [by F. Marryat: Colburn, 1837.] "This is an extravaganza very broad indeed, but extremely amusing. The story would seem foolish but that the handling of it is so clever, so full of humor, that the reader is too much absorbed in the enjoyment of the ludicrous to quarrel with the unnatural plot out of which his entertainment is extracted. The principal actors are a tyrannical, treacherous, cowardly captain, a complication of all which is mean and malignant,—an ill-conditioned, ill-tempered mangy dog,—a half-starved cabin boy; and the crew of a king's cutter." [Examiner. 862]

IN THE '15 [by H. C. Adams: Hodder, 1893] "begins some 20 years earlier than the '15 with the battle of Killiecrankie. The story deals, not merely with a great historical event, but portrays faithfully life in England two centuries ago." [Saturday Review. 863]

WAVERLEY. [by Walter Scott: 1814.] "Here there is little taken from tradition, tho the whole story, otherwise loosely constructed, is held together by the thread of history. The Chevalier is a historical character; a young prince, who believed that his father had the same right to his kingdom which others have to their estates; and who, if he had been told at the moment of invasion that the majority of the nation had a right, and were disposed to reject him, would have replied that this question was the one to be decided. The author has painted his character in bright colors, and the evidence of facts bears him out in so doing. It is not surprising that a dethroned and disrowned sovereign, or one who has seen that hope, which is brighter than a crown, deferred and destroyed, should fall into

excesses in exile, poverty and humiliation, to which in better days he was a stranger. This was evidently the case with Charles-Edward. In the days of Waverley he was a brave and romantic young adventurer, who, so long as his prosperity lasted, possessed the attachment of all about him." [North Amer. Review, 1831. 864]

THE TWO ADMIRALS, a Tale of the Sea. [by Ja. F. Cooper: Bentley, 1842.] "The two admirals are a Pylades and Orestes, the course of whose long career in glorious war and generous friendship has never been severely troubled till one of them, Bluewater, begins to perplex his mind with the Hannoverian succession. On the landing of Charles-Edward [1745] Bluewater is so far influenced by his Jacobite sympathies as to hold himself apart from an action with the French, until affection for his brother officer, rather than duty to King George, hurries him to interpose at a critical moment." [Albion. 865]

THE LAST OF THE MACALLISTERS. [by Amelia E. (H.) Barr: N. Y., 1886; London: Clarke, 1890.] "It is a pure joy to turn to the old familiar methods of romance, and the romance of history, as they are illustrated in this spirited story of the Highlands during the '45. 'The Last of the Macallisters' is decidedly not faultless. It is disdainful, indeed, of historical accuracy. Nor does the story respect the antiquarian spirit in the least, while it were easy to point out that in several small matters the author's presentation of life in the Highlands is incorrect. But it is the spirit, not the array of dry yet accurate detail, which is the life of romance. There is no want of atmosphere and color and movement in the story. The Glasgow lawyer, whose native cau-

tion is constantly struggling with his Jacobite sympathies, is an excellent study, while the chief of the Macallisters, his two sons, and the rest of the characters are persuasively presented." [Saturday Review.]—"The author has chosen those exciting days when the clans were listening for the word to strike for the last [last? Did the writer never hear of 'Henry IX.?'?] of the Stuarts. To-day no true Highlandman speaks of Prince Charlie without a tender inflection, and the romance of that most forlornly heroic episode can never be exhausted. Mrs. Barr conveys to the reader some understanding of the devotion to a name which commanded to the last the willing sacrifice of 'heart and hand and siller and land and life itself.' Tho her semi-barbarous MacAllisters and roving Romanys are hilly-colored, they are full of nature and life, and the plot in which they move is well knit together. Here again she has drawn one character which in its mixture of fire and caution, of enthusiasm and wary self-interest, is peculiarly Scotch. This is the legal adviser and friend of the hot-headed MacAllister. Fraser can define rebellion and treason, and is perfectly familiar with the punishment for both enjoined by the law, so he declares that the gathering of the clans is a finable offence, and warns the MacAllister, 'Ye maun break your ranks, I'll no be coerced into going for Charlie.' But the ranks form and fight and win at Preston. The dark day of Culloden has not yet dawned when the news comes to the lawyer that young Donald Fraser had died for Charles Stuart. 'Ah!' he says, drily, 'he oes me a thousand merks, but I'm glad I let him hae them.' But when he hears how bravely Donald dies, the old man forgets his gaird and bursts

out: 'I wish I had made him take 10,000 merks. He shall hae a monument, the best money can buy him, that shall he. Where is Charles Stuart now?' " [Nation. 866

BONNY PRINCE CHARLIE. [by G: Alfred Henty: Blackie, 1887.] "Ronald Leslie is the son of a Scotch officer who has fought in the '15, has taken service with the French, offended the Court by running off with an heiress, and paid the penalty of his offense in a long imprisonment. The son mixes himself in Jacobite plots shortly before the breaking out of the '45, escapes to France, makes a friend of Marshal Saxe, and after a variety of adventures, secures the release of his father and mother,—for she also has been imprisoned. The lad's journey across France with his faithful attendant and his hairbreadth escapes from the machinations of his father's enemies, make up as good a narrative of the kind,—the limitations above mentioned being understood—as we have ever read. Mr. Henty can tell a capital story; but here for freshness of treatment and variety of incident he has surpassed himself. It would be unfair to say that he flags in the second part of the story, where he gets on to historical ground; it is only that he can not move so freely. Prestonpans and Culloden are familiar scenes, and it is not easy to make much of them." [Spectator.]—"The incidents of the battles of Dettingen [1743] and Fontenoy [1745], and of the Pretender's romantic march from the Highlands to Derby, and the defeat at Culloden, are told with much spirit. The scenes laid in France give a very good idea of the lawlessness prevailing during the middle of the last century. The book is thoroughly interesting, and the historical portions are skillfully interwoven." [Nation. 867

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

WHITE COCKADES [by E: Ireneus Stevenson: Scribner, 1887] "is an episode of Prince Charlie's wanderings. His fictitious escape from Windelstrae Manor and 'bloody Cumberland's' brutal subordinates is no more wonderful than were many of his actual adventures during the six months when he was hunted like a wild beast throu the Western Isles. The fidelity of the Master of Windelstrae and of his young son is but one instance out of hundreds of a loyalty and devotion unparalleled in history. Mr. Stevenson tells the story simply and without waste of words, but has not been quite able to project himself into the spirit of the time and people. Tho his work lacks the personal enthusiasm of his namesake's 'Kidnapped' and has not, like that, the very smel of the heather, it has certainly the merit of sympathetic imagination." [Nation. 868]

OUT IN THE '45 [by Emily Holt: London, Shaw, 1888] "is a story of a Cumberland family of girls. It shos a good deal of historic research and scrupulous care in matters of detail affecting manners, customs, speech and costume. The sketches of the Jacobite sisters, their worthy old maiden ant, and their Scottish relatives ar incisively drawn and presented with skill and distinction. Instruction and amusement ar cleverly combined." [Saturday Rev. 869]

A HIGHLAND CHRONICLE. [by S. Bayard Dod: Dodd, 1892.] "A pleasant tale of Scottish life in the time of the young Pretender. There ar a number of different threads at the start, but they ar woven as the story progresses. Gypsy life makes a part of the plot, and the love-story is a pretty one, with no more obstacles than may serv to test the lovers' devotion. Honesty ('barring a little shifting for a living'), honor, devotion and loyalty—these ar cer-

tainly more agreeable to dwell upon than ar their opposits. The book is as fresh and sweet as any Highland stream." [Commonwealth. 870]

REDGAUNTLET. [by Walter Scott, 1824.] "In the rebellion of '45, the head of the family here described lost his head; but he had married an English woman, whose property descended to his son. The intrigues of his surviving brother, who adhered to the Pretender's cause and strove dillgently to obtain such control over his nephew's person and feelings as to make him an instrument in his desperate purposes, form the plot. Prince Charles-Edward is introduced and strikingly portrayed; but the prominent person is Redgauntlet; whose extraordinary character is powerfully conceived and executed; and the subordinate actors ar all quite good without being remarkable." [U. S. Lit. Gazette. 871]

1779-82.

HELD FAST FOR ENGLAND [by G: Alfred Henty: Scribner, 1891] "is a spirited tale of the defense of Gibraltar in 1779-82." [Critic. 872]

1789-1815.

MARMADUKE MERRY, the Midshipman [by W: H. G. Kingston: Nelson, 1870] "furnishes a lively picture of life in the navy. The hero is captured by the French, goes throu the usual amount of hardship, and then enters upon other adventures of which a full and racy account is given." [Examiner. 873]

1811-12.

THROUGH THE FRAY [by G: Alfred Henty: Blackie, 1885] "is a capital tale of the Luddite riots in Yorkshire. The most realistic incidents are 'strictly accurate in all

their details,' and the book will interest most young readers." [Ath-
enaeum. 874

CONTEMPORARY.

THE NEW HISTORY OF SANFORD AND MERTON [by F. C. Burnand: Roberts, 1880] "purports to be 'a true account of the adventures of Masters Tommy and Harry, with their beloved tutor, Mr. Burlow,' and is a lafable burlesque of the real 'History of Sanford and Merton,' which the boys of fifty years ago used to read in the lac of anything else, and which parents and gardians then looked upon as descriptiv of the Ideal system of boy training. Burnand, whose contributions in the line of parody and burlesque to the columns of Punch hav made his name familiar to lovers of humor wherever the English language is read, has been particularly happy in his 'new' history of the adventures of the two famous boys and their tutor. It is a thoroughly jolly book, and its fun is of a sort that will excite more than a smile from the laziest of readers even in the hottest days of this hot summer." [Boston Transcript. 878

ERIC, or Little by Little [by F. W: Farrar: N. Y., Carleton, 1859] "is a story of great simplicity, involving the features of English school life. The style is pure, the narrativ well sustained, and the aim of the book significant. Simple as ar the materials, they ar wrôt with much pathos, sholing the il effects of flogging upon a sensitiv, hl spirited boy, who has been accustomed to honorable, deferential treatment in the home circle. 'Little by little' the self-respect of the boy is broken down, and he is prepared for a loer range of associates, and the reception of obscene, base, and unmanly ideas, til the whole

moral fabric is degraded." [Great Republic. 881

COUNTESS KATE [by C. M. Yonge: Loring, 1865] "is a tale of girlish life in England, carefully and thoroly written, full of childish character and with an admirable moral. It aims to sho the superior efficacy of love over sternness in dealing with a spirited child; and is thoroly wholesom and truthful." [North Amer. Review. 883

"CARROTS": Just a Little Boy [by M. L. (S.) Molesworth: Macmillan, 1877] "is one of the cleverest and most pleasing stories it has been our good fortune to meet. Carrots and his sister ar delightful little beings, whom to read about is at once to become very fond of." [Examiner. 885

MY BOYHOOD. [by H. C. Barkley: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1878.] "The author relates his adventures with his dogs and horses, the little incidents which occurred in his sports, of which he was very fond, and the peccadilloes which he seems to hav enjoyed with a becoming satisfaction. The scene is a clergyman's family in the eastern counties, and one gets by the way characteristics of the community, sketches of individual peculiarities, and glimpses of such soberer life as can not be kept altogether from children's eyes. The ideal which the book will incite its readers to reach is the being a ruf rider, a strong swimmer, and a dead shot—an out-of-door, noisy, adventurous existence." [Nation. 887

A SEA CHANGE [by Flora L. Shaw: Roberts, 1884] "is a charming story. The little maiden Marian is rescued from the ocean in night and storm, so nearly drowned, and with so many of her memories gone from her, that she may be said to begin a new life. As the story goes on, her character is seen to be very sweet and noble, and its loveliness is

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in striking contrast to the persistent selfishness of the young girls with whom she is compelled to associate. In the account of Marina's London life, the educational forcing process is wel described. The book is interesting throughout, tho the action drags in the middle, and is hurried toard the end, making the dénouement, which is not too probable, seem sudden and confused. But the story as a whole is so sound and sweet that we lay it down with regret, wishing that all literature for children wer as pure and whole-som. It is a book especially suitable for girls." [Nation. 889

A FLATIRON FOR A FARTH-ING. [by J. H. (G.) Bwing: Roberts, 1886.] "The author displays a wonderful insight into the workings of the mind of a lonely and fanciful boy, and it is hard to realize that the work is fiction and not an autobiography. The other characters, the nurse and the rector especially, ar exceedingly wel drawn. The story is true to life, also, in the sudden transitions from grave to gay, and the humor of some passages is

equalled only by the tender pathos of others. There is a delicate charm about it which will be more perceptible to the old than to the young, but no boy or girl can read it without being the better for the pure atmosphere which it breathes, as well as the gentle life which it pictures." [Nation. 891

SARA CREWE. [by Frances (Hodgson) Burnett: Scribners, 1888.] "The story of an od child, who was left at a fashionable school in London by her papa while he stayed behind in India. At first rich, she was petted and left to do as she pleased. Then, of course, or there would have been no story, the papa lost his money and Sara became a drudge at Miss Minchin's; and then of course again, the Indian gentleman who was the villain at first that robbed her papa turns up at the nic of time, makes things strait, and reinstates Sara in riches and happiness. The story in its outlines is rather conventional, but Mrs. Burnett is too good a story-teller not to invest it with animation and a sharp sort of spirit." [Atlantic. 893

STORIES FROM ENGLISH HISTORY FOR YOUNG AMERICANS [Harpers, 1892] "is excellent. The most salient events of English history, from the invasion of Caesar to the present day, ar epitomized with considerable skil and with a simplicity of style which makes the narrativ easily within a child's comprehension. It was a wise thôt, and quite in the line of the best methods of teaching, to scatter throu the work so many wel-selected historical and national poems. The illustrations ar numerous and usually very good." [Atlantic. 894

YOUNG FOLKS' HISTORY OF LONDON [by W: H: Rideing: Estes, 1884] "is rather a description than a history, as the historical portion occupies only 10 chapters out of 24, the remainder of the volume being really a guide-book. An historical character, however, belongs to all these chapters, and they abound in historical incident and reminiscence. Both parts of the book ar

good, being written in an attractive style. It may be heartily recommended." [Nation. 895]

ZIGZAG JOURNEYS IN EUROPE [by Hezekiah Butterworth: Estes, 1879] "introduces the youthful reader to the 'Zigzag Club,' an association of six boys . . . and describes the trip they took in England and France. At every important town stories are told relating to its history or traditions, and the book is profusely illustrated with spirited and effective cuts. The plan is a good one and is well and entertainingly carried out. As a specimen of the stories told we will mention 'The White Ship,' 'Joan of Arc,' 'The Wise Men of Gotham,' 'The Story of the Dauphin.' The inside covers contain good clear maps of the countries visited." [Nation. 896]

THE BOY TRAVELLERS IN CENTRAL EUROPE [by T. W. Knox: Harper, 1892] "describes a journey through some of the more interesting parts of France, Switzerland and Austria. Considerable space is given to a description of a reception at the French Academy and an evening at a noted salon, in which few young readers can take an interest, while places to which boys would naturally go are not mentioned. The volume is well illustrated, and has maps of the routes pursued conveniently placed on the inside of the covers. If it had an index it might be useful as a book of reference, since it contains many valuable historical facts and short biographies of distinguished characters." [Nation. 898]

A SUMMER IN NORMANDY [by Ellis: Routledge, 1878] "calls for a full measure of praise. It is a well-bred, motherly account of an English family's sojourn at a French farmhouse in 1870. It opens with a glimpse of the home in England, and ends with a description of a Scotch farmhouse, while all the rest of the book tells of the quiet life across the Channel. . . All this is a useful picture of French character to set before boys and girls." [Nation. 900]

SHORT HISTORY OF FRANCE, for Young People [by E. Stansbury Kirkland: McClurg & Co., 1878] "is composed in the way in which a history for young people ought to be written. That is, the author has aimed to present a consecutive and agreeable story from which the reader can not only learn the name of kings and succession of events, but can also receive a vivid and per-

manent impression as to characters, modes of life, and the spirit of different periods. She has that rare quality among writers of history, knowing what to omit; and appreciates to the full that fundamental rule for a writer of children's histories—never to give a proper name or a date in the narrative which is not indispensable." [Nation. 925]

THE STORY OF VITEAU. [by Fr. R. Stockton: Scribner, 1884.] "The scene of the 'Story of Viteau' is laid in Bourgogne in 1236. At the beginning, the younger of the two sons of the widowed Countess of Viteau is captured by one of a band of robbers. He finally escapes only to find that his mother and brother have been obliged to flee from the officers of the Inquisition, which has just been established at Toulouse. The castle is then taken by the robbers, and the boys go to Paris to intercede for their mother, who is accused of holding heretical opinions, with the young King. The story ends happily with the recapture of Viteau and the destruction of the robber band. There is, it will be evident, no lack of stirring incident, and the interest of the reader is kept alive from the beginning to the end. The author has wisely, in our opinion, refrained from the attempt to imitate the speech of those days, and all the characters talk naturally and simply. It is a thoroughly good story, tho' of rather slight texture." [Nation.]—"Mr. Stockton has told his historical tale with simplicity and directness, and while he can not altogether lay aside his drolery, he has not allowed it to dominate in his work. One discovers from this book, if he has doubted it before, that the author's humor, dry and unintentional as it appears, is really a subtle force which he understands perfectly. His naïveté is a distinct, measured quality." [Atlantic. 930]

THE BOY'S FROISSART. [Scribner, 1879.] "The editor has made out of the famous chronicles a book for boys, not using the work as material for new stories, but skillfully excerpting and arranging Johnes' translation, so as to make a continuous narrative, which follows the general divisions of the original, and, so far as it is expedient, the separation by chapters. The great bulk of the selections is taken from the first two books, from the first half of the first book, and in the second from the adventures of Phillip Van Arteveld. From the third book a few chapters only are taken, to show Froissart's personal adventures as a chronicler and to give a glimpse of the Gaston de Foix. From the fourth book a little more is given recounting the crusade against the Saracens. The selections include some notable passages, such as the sea fight before Sluys, the taking of Calais, the battle of Poitiers, and the insurrection of Wat Tyler; we are sorry to miss the exploits of Bertrand du Guesclin and much of the details in the disturbances in Flanders, but we think the editor was judicious in giving large blocs of Froissart, rather than many isolated fragments. He has skillfully condensed his material still further by running his pen through superfluous passages, and quickening the flow of the narrative by this means and by the omission of episodes and trivial details. He has not troubled his boyish reader by notes and comments, wisely trusting the book to him for enjoyment, and concealing

any school-master purpos he may hav had. Our only doubt is if he has not given too much. Froissart is so very leisuredly and so indifferent to any complaint of dulness that only here and there would a young reader be found to march throu his entire work. May it not be that even these 400 pages wil leave the reader too satisfied? We should like a boy to rise from Froissart hungry. . . . We welcom most heartily so sensible an addition to literature for the young. Especially is it a good thing that American boys should hav the curtain lifted for them, and a glimps given of a world so unlike theirs in outward sho, so like it in all the essentials of life. Here is scope for the imagination, and material upon which to build dreams which ar less harmful than those excited visions of heroism in real life which ar fed from the stories of impossible adventure which make so much of our boys' reading. Under the guise of these romantic scenes lie lessons, too, of chivalry and courage and manly virtue which wil not be overlooked by the generous boy. There is a time in the life of every girl when she dreams, and if she can hav Fouqué, her dreams wil be enchantments with no unwholesome wakening; then is the time when her brother may wel be set to reading Froissart and Walter Scott." [Atlantic].—"There is no better or more healthful reading for boys than 'fine Sir John,' and this volume is so handsom, so wel printed, and so wel illustrated, that it is a pleasure to look it over. The selections comprise about one-ninth of the work. They appear to hav been made with good judgment, and wil giv the reader a tolerably complete vue of the 14th century. We hav the battles of Sluys (1340), Crécy (1346), and Poitiers (1356), the siege of Calais (1347), the career of Phillip

van Artevelde (1350-82) and the insurrection of Wat Tyler (1381), as wel as some incidents in the revolt of the Jacquerie (1358), and the sedition of Etienne Marcel (1358). The translation is Johnes'; the editor givs as a reason for not using the 'stronger, briter, and more picturesque' translation of Lord Berners, that it would hav been more difficult for his readers. In this he is probably right, altho it seems a pity. He has, however, done a very good thing in appending to the account of the battle of Crécy the same in Berners' translation, and also in the original. The introduction is excellent, and yet we fancy part of it as much above the level of the readers as Lord Berners' diction would hav been. That is to say, after a brief sketch of Froissart's life, and some sensible words to boys upon true chivalry and what it means in the 19th century, Mr. Lanier goes on to speak of Sir T: Malory's 'Morte d'Arthur,' its origin in the chronicle of Geoffrey of Monmouth, and a comparison between the chivalry depicted by him and by Froissart. The comparison is instructiv, but its tone and its scholarship ar rather above the average of boys." [Nation. 935

THE LIFE OF THE CHEVALIER BAYARD. [by W: Gilmore Simms: Harper, 1848.] "This is a very pleasant and lively history of the noble and gallant Bayard (1475-1524), the 'knight without fear and without reproach.' In reading his adventures, one almost fancies he is perusing some romance of chivalry, and expects to read of some giants overcome, some dark magician felled, and some benevolent fairy assisting the bold knight in his attempt to release his distressed damsel from their malignant power." [Godey's Mag.].—"The name of Bayard has a magic in it which apper-

tains to few, even of the most eminent characters whose deeds form the subject of history. Born in an age when the feudal system tottered to its fall, and when chivalry was fast following in the footsteps of its parent, the glory of the Round Table seems for a moment to have revived in his person. It was but for a moment, however, and the last flickering spark expiring with him, it resembled in its death struggle the dying dolphin, illuminating the surrounding waters with the brilliancy of its unrivaled colors. He was the bravest, the most generous, the most magnanimous of men; loving glory for itself, seeking danger that it might add to his fame, above all mercenary motives. Many lives of Bayard have been written, the most remarkable as well as by far the most graphic of which is that by 'The Loyal Servant.' It possesses all the advantages of contemporary biography. . . . It strikes us that Mr. Simms would have done a more acceptable service to literature had he revived the English translation of this book, and published it with editorial notes." [Southern Lit. Messenger. 940]

THE VERY JOYOUS, PLEASANT AND REFRESHING HISTORY OF THE FEATS, EXPLOITS, TRIUMPHS AND ATCHIEVEMENTS OF THE GOOD KNIGHT WITHOUT FEAR AND WITHOUT REPROACH, GENTLE LORD DE BAYARD. [ed. by E. C. Kindersley: Longman, 1848; N. Y., Dodd, 1884.] "This is a condensed translation of the celebrated Memoirs of Bayard published 3 years after his death, and supposed to have been written by his secretary. It is done into excellent English, preserving not a little of the quaint simplicity and freshness of the original French; and is also very quaintly as well as beautifully

printed, in such bold type. Mr. Kindersley does not rate at too high a mark the merits of a chivalrous narrative which has kept the fame of its hero fresh and unsullied for near 3½ centuries. 'Le loyal serviteur' has worthily vindicated the character he assumed. There is little doubt that he was at the side of Bayard, or not far from it, throughout most of the scenes described; his narrative has generally, in some trifling incident or other, the touch of truth; even the voluble, gentle phrases which are continually heaped upon the hero as a piece of the reality of the time; and never was a fragment of genuine history at once more life-like and more full of romance, more joyous, pleasant, and true. There is perpetual sunshine on the page, even in the midst of danger and death; for the heart of the true man and chivalrous gentleman is made buoyant and predominant over all. The various characters so vividly sketched in the book, the loutish German soldier, the vaporing Spaniard, the haughty Venetian, the savage Albanian, become all more or less subdued to the nature of the gallant Frenchman; as every incident related in it ministers to his reputation and glory." [Examiner.]—"There is nothing so healthy for boys to read as books which present the portraiture of a noble character; and if King Arthur deserves to be placed by the side of the Chevalier Bayard, yet there is this difference, that he is a fictitious character, while the model presented in Bayard is that of an historical personage. This book, therefore, combines the heroic features of the 'King Arthur' with the historical value of 'Froissart.' As a picture of society in the 16th century, and a narrative of some of its most stirring events, its value is great. The condensed translation is excellent,

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thoroly readable for boys (to whom archaisms ar a stumbling-bloc), and at the same time possessing a racy flavor of antiquity." [Nation. 941

1572.

BY FIRE AND SWORD [by T: Archer: Cassell, 1885] "describes the terrible incidents of that struggle of the Huguenots which lost France forever so many of the best of her sons and their posterity. It is wel worth reading." [Athenaeum. 945

SAINT BARTHOLOMEW'S EVE. [by G: Alfred Henty: London, Blackie, 1893.] "Philip Fletcher givs and takes not a few hard knocks on behalf of his Protestant kinsfolk and co-religionists in France. The story is not indeed one of Mr. Henty's happiest efforts. The adventures of Philip culminate in his escape from the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. That terrible scene is described with no little force. The author, when once fairly warmed with his subject, wieldes as vigorous a pen as could be desired." [Spectator. 946

DOROTHY ARDEN [by F. M. Callwell: Nelson, 1890] "a story of the persecution of the French Protestants under Louis XIV., is a good example of this class. It takes us over historic ground in an agreeable manner, and as it pays due attention to the facts, it enlarges our knowledge of the time." [Boston "Literary World." 950

1793-4.

IN THE REIGN OF TERROR. [by G: Alfred Henty: Blackie, 1888.] "Harry Sandwith goes to dwell in the house of a French noble, and the principal part of his story consists of the contrivances by which, with consummate boldness and skill, he rescues the dauters of the family from the fate to which they ar

doomed. When the party ar on board one of the vessels which is to be sunk at Nantes, one would giv them up but for the wel known vitality of heroes and heroins. But Mr. Henty is equal to the occasion, rescues them from death in a most ingenious way, and brings a capital story to an appropriate end." [Spectator. 955

FOR HONOR AND LIFE [by W: Westall: Harpers, 1894] "is the story of a very youthful gentleman of the heroic and ever-faithful Swiss Guard. A survivor from the ruthless slauter of his companion-in-arms, he seeks one place of concealment after another, performs many valliant deeds, and has various hair-breadth escapes, one of the last and most thrilling being from the Conclergerie itself. It is a tale of adventure pure and simple, and as such is fairly wel constructed and told, moves rapidly, and is never dul. As it will prove most attractiv to young readers, whether jt be specially intended for them or no, it may be added that it is wholesome in tone and reasonably accurate historically." [Atlantic. 956

CONTEMPORARY.

LITTLE ROSY'S TRAVELS [N. Y., Randolph, 1868] "is a book we can praise heartily. It is an account of a very human little girl's adventures in the south of France, whither her father and mother took her to gro fat. Parents will at once recognize its truth to nature, and children will be the better and happier for making the acquaintance of so good a disobedient, kind-hearted, merry little personage as Miss Rosy. The scenes of the story, too, will be new to the reader, and the book will be a real treasure to whatever girl may be fortunate enuf to hav it." [Nation. 960

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

A PARISIAN FAMILY, by H. (G.) DeWitt. See "List of French Novels," No. 2199. C960m

LADY GREEN SATIN. [by Baroness E. Martineau des Chesnez: Porter, 1873.] "This delightful fairy tells us how the little white mice came to be Lady Green Satin and her maid Rosette; how Jean Paul taut them to perform wonderful tricks on a small white board, which he called his theatre; how, when times wer bad and he could get no more money by exhibiting Lady Green Satin among the Pyrénées, he left his home and made his way to Paris. The story tells us how after many days the little fello came to the great city; how he thôt he could sleep in the streets and found that he could not; how he gained his lodgings for two sous a night, and then went and came, cold, wet, hungry, and sometimes very happy because Lady Green Satin and her maid Rosette had performed so wel that he had gained good friends, and best of all, had gathered many sous to send to his dear mother and sisters. The story is charmingly told." [St. Nicholas. 961

GRANDMOTHER DEAR. [by M. L. (S.) Molesworth: Macmillan, 1878.] "It tels of some English children going to dwel with their grandmother in France. The author's concern is with the development of character, and seldom does one meet the wisdom, tact, humor, and good-breeding which pervade this little book. Thôtful girls in their teens, and even their rude brothers, will hav their moral sense quickened by perusing it, and it has the rare merit of being suggestiv to parents without becoming a story a b o u t children instead of f o r children. There ar many indications that the personages ar copied

from life; and whether they ar or not, Mrs. Molesworth has given them an individuality and consistency which prove her literary art to be not inferior to her kindly insight and sound judgment in the management of the young." [Nation. 962

ROSA or the Parisian Girl, by E. (D.) de Pressensé. See "List of French Novels," No. 2235. 962k

BELFREY OF ST. JUDE. [by Esmé Stuart: S. P. C. K., 1880.] "Miss Stuart has a great gift for writing stories which ar simple and yet out of the common, and interesting to children as wel as to their elders. The Belfrey was an old tower, which had become a dwelling-house, and held two families, whose lives became closely connected." [Saturday Review. 963

MY COUSIN MISS CINDERELLA. [by Léon de Tinseau: Appleton, 1884.] "No pen but a French one can make such a sketch as this. Its mingled lightness and pathos, wit and simplicity, cynicism and tenderness, ar wholly Gallic—also, may it be said, its fustian later pages? The story is of the slitest fabric, beginning with the account of the life of a little boy reared in an old château, in a fossilized group of relatives whom the child vaguely thinks of as 'ancestors.' The moldy life of the household vued by his childish eyes is full of half-comic, half-sad contrasts between crabbed age and youth. His relations with his 'enemy the gardener' form one of the amusing touches in the sketch. A little girl cousin comes to dwel at the château. The boy groes up, enters school, goes to Paris to see the world, and meets his fate throu a mysterious correspondence. This is all the story,

GEOGRAPHY:—SWITZERLAND.

which is more charming in manner than in matter, and which loses its charm after the hero reaches manhood. One wishes that he might have remained always a little boy at Vandelnay." [Nation. 964

THE IGNORAMUSES [by M. (Bradford) Crowninshield: Lothrop, 1887] describes in detail a tour in Switzerland made by the very natural and, for the greater part, agreeable children whose voyage along the Maine coast was chronicled in "All Among the Lighthouses" (No. 1500). It is vastly superior to compilations like the Knox or Champney books, because the characters are alive instead of being mere puppets—trumpets through which the author communicates his more or less valuable information. As was said of another work, "there are many indications that the personages are copied from life; and whether they are or not, the author has given them an individuality and consistency which prove her literary art to be not inferior to her kindly insight and sound judgment in the management of the young." 970

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS; or, the Harcourts of Montreux [by A. G.: London, 1864] "is a charming story, very nicely told, the facts relating to Swiss habits and customs, and many of the incidents themselves being gathered by the author." [Reader. 980

HEIDI. [by Johanna Spyri: Boston, Cupples, 1884.] "There is something very fresh and wholesome about 'Heidi.' A little orphan who has fulfilled one mission, that of humanizing the soul of her misanthropic grandfather, the solitary Alp-dweller, is suddenly sent upon another—to cheer, and ultimately, by a plausible chain of circumstances, to cure an invalid child of wealth in Frankfurt. In the end she restores 'the Alm uncle' to society, and herself becomes the heir of a childless physician, not to mention the sunshine she brought into the life of a blind grandam to whom she ministered. No lover, except a goatherd, and we do not see her wooed or happily married. The story consists in the evolution of

her own character, and its influence on those with whom she comes in contact, nor will children ask for more. The book is full of the Switzer's delight in his breezy heights and broad vistas, and all the sights and sounds of nature awakened from her winter sleep. Humor is not Mrs. Spyri's forte, yet the boy Peter serves very well as the clown of the narrative, and the heavy comedy of the Sesemann household detracts little from the general artistic effect." [Nation. 984

RICO AND WISELI [by Johanna Spyri: Cupples, 1885] "are two charming stories. They are tales of peasant life, the scene of one being the country near Bern; of the other, alternately Upper Engadin, and Peschiera on the lake of Garda. Each story tells of an orphan child whose sad experience of sorrow, adversity, and hard work is finally brightened by finding a happy home, and both narratives are not only simple and touching but graceful, sprightly and delightful as well." [Nation. 985

THE KNOCKABOUT CLUB IN SPAIN. [by F: Albion Ober: Estes, 1889.] "The author is peculiarly fitted for the task of exploring anew the quaint cities and dusty roads: his travels in Mexico and the West Indies as naturalist, historian and explorer had filled him with enthusiasm for his theme, and given him ample preparation for taking in appreciatively all he saw. Accordingly he and the 'Judge' drop into this enchanted country early in March. They travel much on horseback and in the great lumbering Spanish coaches; they peep into cathedral cities, cross ancient Roman bridges at Sevilla and Salamanca, visit mighty aqueducts like that of Segovia, prowl among the cloisters and libraries of the Escorial, and dream delightful dreams in the Alhambra. All along the way they fall in with queer people and queer adventures, visit fantastic little towns associated with the name of Columbus, and haunt the picture galleries. Here they come on traces of Cervantes and Don Quixote; there they see relics of the Inquisition; yonder Ferdinand and Isabella attract them in grand old cities like Valladolid or Granada. Everywhere old times and new times jostle each other in this dreamlike land which has been in a revery ever since Ximenes died and which is still full of the story of the Cid. . . The travelers saw Andalusia and its beggars glorified by Southern sunshine, and Moorish princesses in its gold side by side with Murillo's Madonnas. Thence they slipped into mysterious Marocco and the region of the Great Desert." [Critic.

990

THE STORY OF SPAIN. [by E: E. & Susan Hale: Putnam, 1886.] "We were led to expect that younger readers would get from it a correct and well proportioned, even if somewhat meagre outline of the history of the country. This book, however, is destitute of all historical perspective or proportion. The romantic side-lights are electric lights; the lights of history are mere tallow candles. Of the 396 pages, exclusive of the table of contents and the index—which are very good—the first 150 cover the period to the establishment of the Moorish power in the 8th century; while the four centuries since the accession of Ferdinand and Isabella, a period which includes by far the most important events in the history of Spain, is 'done' in 99 pages, one-fourth of which are occupied by pictures, poetical translations and blank leaves. The stories of the Aben-

cerrages, of Bernardo del Carpio, of St. James, of Roland, of the Cid, are told with all their romantic accompaniments, altho the authors admit that 'the historians' deem them not even founded on fact; while the Armada—as, indeed, the whole war between Elizabeth and Felipe II. is not even alluded to." [Nation. 1000

THE CRAYON MISCELLANY. [Carey, 1836.] "The matter is deeply interesting, but its chief beauty is beauty of style. The Conquest of Spain by the Saracens [711-14], an event momentous in the extreme, is yet enveloped, as regards the motives and actions of the principal dramatis personæ, in triple doubt and confusion. To snatch from this uncertainty a few striking and picturesque legends, possessing, at the same time, some portion of verity, and to adorn them in his own magical language, is all Mr. Irving has done in the present instance. But that he has done this little well it is needless to say." [Southern Lit. Messenger. 1004

THE ALHAMBRA. [by Washington Irving: London, 1832.] "The finest compliment ever paid to Irving was by Dickens, when he said that Irving had 'peopled the Alhambra, and made eloquent its shadows.' Perhaps no one of his works affords a more universal pleasure than this guide-book through the deserted corridors and magnificent ruins of the Moorish palace. As we go along, the past revives; the crumbling pillars of the delicate Morisco architecture are restored, with their entablatures of porcelain and lapis-lazuli; the fountains play freshly in the morning sunlight, and we may almost fancy we hear the lutes again sounding through the shady courts and gardens of the enchanted place." [So. Lit. Messenger.]—"The peculiar charm of this dreamy palace is its power of call-

ing up vague reveries and pictures of the past, and thus clothing naked realities with the illusions of the memory and the imagination.' In this sentence, which begins the description of the Court of Lions—one of the courts of the Moorish palace of the Alhambra where 'the hand of time has fallen the lightest,' is contained the secret of Irving's philosophy, and of much of the beauty of his writings. All his prose is poetry, for he sees nothing as it is, and cares little for anything as it stands; he values an object for its power of cheating illusion—for the dreamy power it may possess of calling up vague reveries and pictures of the past: with him naked realities are poor forlorn things shivering in the wind;—until they are clothed with illusions of the memory and the imagination they are ashamed to be seen. Irving is the modern Quixote, who goes about covering 'things as they are,' and wrapping them in the pictured garments of the past. . . Realities when garbed by him walk in silk attire; harp in hand, joy in the countenance, and all sorts of elegant delight in attendance. . . But in the writings of Irving there is that 'ensemble' of melodious style, sentimental tenderness, rich association, and perfect placidity of temper, and gentle flow of intelligible thought, which calculates him for the place of a favorite from the drawing-room to the cottage. The women especially love him, and the men grow mellow as they read; sometimes charmed by his 'fantasmagoria of mind,' some-

times softened by his gentle yet glowing pictures of waning glory. The Alhambra is a fine framework for legendary lore—connected as it is with the most romantic portion of the European annals, and invested by time, and verse and history, with scenes and characters, and fictions, innumerable and inexhaustible. . . It is a fine piece of composition: rich, varied, and soft,—to pass over its pages is like treading upon a velvet carpet of curious pattern: there is not a word which is not a picture: not a sentence which is not smooth, deep, yielding, yet springy." [Examiner. 1005]

CHRONICLE OF THE CONQUEST OF GRENADA. [by Washington Irving: Putnam, 1850.] "Every lover of the romantic and picturesque in history will heartily welcome a re-issue of this charming Chronicle. By assuming the position of a contemporary, he is enabled to exhibit the prejudices of the time [1492] with almost dramatic vividness, and to give events some of the coloring they derived from Spanish bigotry without obscuring their real nature and import. The beautiful mischievousness of the occasional irony which peeps through the narrative is in the author's happiest style. The book might easily be expanded into a dozen novels, so rich is it in materials of description and adventure. In its present form it is replete with accurate history, represented with pictorial vividness." [Graham's Mag. 1008]

DON QUIXOTE DE LA MANCHA. [by Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra: Lea.] "Philip III. said when he saw a student lazing immoderately over a book, 'That man must be either out of his wits or reading Don Quixote.' Certainly there is no production we have read so provocatively of mirth as this

strange narrative of the feats and follies of the gallant, the hi-toned, the visionary Knight of La Mancha. The book is far the best specimen we have of the mock-heroic. Almost every adventure of the Don is a comic picture, and the 'honest squire' amuses us as no other acquaintance can, save Dogberry or Falstaff. And yet we think that those who look on Don Quixote merely as an amusing satire on overheated enthusiasm, or as a corrective administered to a vitiated public taste, have failed to catch its moral. It is at once the most ludicrous and the most mournful of all personal histories. The spectacle of a noble soul thwarted in every endeavor, a man of acute sensibility exposed to ridicule at every turn, deeds of his enterprise ending in absurd and whimsical sallies, can not fail to produce a sad impression on every thinking mind." [Southern Lit. Messenger. 1012]

THE WHITE COMPANY [by Arthur Conan Doyle: U. S. Book Co., 1891] is a "vigorous and interesting story. The White Company is a body of English archers; and the story of the deeds of these men and their leaders is interwoven with accounts of the Jacquerie uprising [1358], encounters with Du Guesclin, and the wars for the restoration of Pedro the Cruel [1367]. The author's style is excellently fitted to his subject, and his sketches of the Black Prince and of the famous French and English knights are exceedingly vivid." [Boston "Lit. World." C1014]

DICCON THE BOLD. [by J: Russell Coryell: Putnam, 1893.] "Diccon was the son of Tom Hastings, who died fighting, more than 400 years ago, to make the Duke of Lancaster king. Diccon wishes he might go to sea, so an uncle introduces him to J: Cabot, who makes a place for

him on a ship bound to the Mediterranean; but the vessel is sunk during a fight with Barbary pirates, and the boy, drifting ashore on some wreckage, is rescued by Spanish Jews, for whom he is afterwards able to do a good turn in their time of sorest need. He has a bad quarter of an hour with the Inquisition, and escapes throu paralyzing the sanctimonious crew by refusing to lie. Going to the court of Spain with one of his Hebrew friends, who wishes to buy the favor of the impetuous King Ferdinand he sees the Grand Inquisitor Torquemada [1420-98] without being favorably impressed by him, and, more to his liking, he meets Christopher

Columbus, who takes him with him in search for the New World. All this is told in so matter-of-fact a manner that it seems natural enuf while one is reading it." [Godey's. 1016

1705-7.

THE BRAVEST OF THE BRAVE [by G: Alfred Henty: Blackie, 1886] "narrates the adventures of that great soldier C: Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough. The young recruit, pressed for the war throu the agency of his employer, whose daughter looked on Jack too favorably, worthily earns his commission, and tells his tale with spirit." [Athenaeum. 1020

THE BODLEY GRANDCHILDREN [by H. Scudder: Houghton, 1882] "is a clever account of the relation of Holland to old New York, and to the Dutch episode of the wanderings of the Pilgrim Fathers—interwoven with a description of Holland at the present day. It is interesting in the first aspect and graphic and accurate in the last—a good picture of modern Dutch life." [Nation. 1050

THE LAND OF PLUCK [by Mary (Mapes) Dodge] "is written in the bright, entertaining style which Mrs. Dodge always commands, and is well fitted to rouse an interest in the manners and history of this admirable people." [Nation. 1055

HISTORY OF THE NETHERLANDS. [by Alex. Young: Estes, 1884.] "Mr. Motley's work has been of advantage to Mr. Young, tho he makes use of new material and also of criticism on the earlier work. His book will not suffer in one respect, for its clearness of language and straitforwardness of style are more agreeable than Motley's high color. It also brings the subject to date, and altogether one would have to go far to find so business-like and interesting a history within the limits which Mr. Young has set himself. It is a pity that the cuts could not have been fewer if they were to be so poor." [Atlantic. 1060

THE GREAT DUTCH ADMIRALS. [by Jacob De Liefde: Routledge, 1874.] "History could not well be conveyed in a pleas-

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

and costume will fit them for other parts to come." [Nation.]—"Is full of fitting, foraging, the rule of might, and the 'simple plan,' in which the hero and his father pass through sharp persecution at the hands of a neighboring baron. The fortunes of Otto are powerfully told, and the story throughout is exciting and interesting. Mr. Pyle's drawings are mediæval in style, and possess the merit of illustrating the text with excellent force and fidelity." [Saturday Review. 1118]

MAX, FRITZ, AND HOB. [by C. R. Coleridge: National Soc., 1892.] "We can hardly imagine a story which will give children greater pleasure than this. The scene is in the Bavarian Highlands, with an old castle buried in forests as a delightful background to the history of some young people. The friendship between Max and his queer little cousin is something very fresh and touching. The young baron, Max, is a charming and dignified character, and the book is not without charm and happy description." [Spectator. 1125]

THE BOYHOOD OF LUTHER. [by H. Mayhew: Low, 1863.] "Apart from its merits as an account of the circumstances under which Luther's boyhood may be supposed to have been passed, it is very interesting as a minutely stippled picture of peasant life in the 16th century. The author evidently has a keen appreciation of the socialities of German domestic life, and his descriptions of it are not the less pleasant because clothed in mediæval dress." [Parthenon. 1127]

JOHN FREDERIC THE MAGNANIMOUS [London, Déan, 1860] "is the story of the Elector of Saxony, so remarkable for his great virtues and his many misfortunes; for his heroic championship of the Pro-

testant faith; and his heroic equanimity both in prosperity and in captivity. From its high moral lessons, no story could be more likely to be serviceable to the young, while its stirring incidents and dramatic effect are peculiarly calculated to rivet the attention." [Lit. Gazette. 1129]

1618-48.

PHILIP ROLLO. [by James Grant (†, 1887), London, 1854.] "Romance and history are dexterously blended in these picturesque pages, and in one type of character the vivacious force of the author's presentment admits no dispute. The soldier of fortune plays a dashing and conspicuous part in his best work, and is portrayed with true creative intensity, as becomes the romancer nourished in the school of Scott and Dumas. Nor is his treatment of history such as to damp the fine enthusiasm aroused by the exuberant spirit of adventure and the romantic fervor, as of ever-victorious youth, which animates the rich and varied action of his more stirring stories. There is plenty of evidence that he was patient and keen in historical research, but his use of the material was consistently sound and artistic, being broadly applied for purposes of local or chronological color, and never a pedantic display of antiquarian detail. The portraits of Tilly (1559-1632) and Wallenstein (1583-1634), in the most elaborate of Grant's novels, can not, of course, be classed in the first rank of historical portraiture. The great captains of the Thirty Years' War are, however, broadly and skilfully presented in the lurid atmosphere of his spirited and graphic romance; the descriptions of camp-life, of forays, assaults and sackings are often brilliant, while the hero is one of the happiest examples of bravery

HISTORY:—AUSTRIA.

and splendid fortune which hav delited lovers of romance." [Saturday Review. 1135

IN THE DAYS OF MOZART. [by Lily Watson: Religious Tract Soc., 1891.] "Mozart (1756-91) appears as the precocious child and lad who astonished Germany by his early genius. The hero is a young musician unknown to fame, who leaves his home sooner than sacrifice his great ambition, and dies before he reaches it. He makes an interesting figure, as does also his sister and protector, Elsa. All the accessories of the story ar very wel put in. Maria Theresa (1717-80), kindly but imperious; the lovely Marie-An-toINETTE (1755-93), for whom the young magician cherishes a romantic passion; the foppish minister, Kauntitz (1711-94); and the calm, benevolent Haydn (1732-1809) with his evenly balanced mind, so happily free from the common defects of the artistic temperament,—these go to make up an excellent little 'company' for the drama which this very pleasing story unfolds for us." [Spectator. 1145

1837.

A NEW EXODUS [by Catherine Ray: Nisbet, 1887] "takes us away to Tirol and treats of the oppression and sufferings of the Protestants in 1837. Private and peculiar griefs ar mingled with the great common wrong; the tone is sad, yet the book is not lacking in bright touches. The

development of Bertha's character is admirably portrayed." [Athenaeum. 1155

CONTEMPORARY.

BUSY HANDS AND PATIENT HEARTS. [by Gustav Nieritz: Jackson, 1863.] "We do not know the author's name as that of a celebrated story-teller, but his 'Busy Hands' we shal not soon forget. The bright little Magda, the support of her rheumatic old mother and blind brother, is as pretty and helpful a Christmas picture as we ever set eyes on; while good Master Tanzer's and Mr. Gloaming's kindness to the poor afflicted ones will lead old and young at Christmas time to think whose hearts and lot they can make blither and liter ere the New Year is rung in. We will not tell the story of the book, but beg our readers who hav children to read it to them." [Reader. 1160

STORIES FROM GERMANY [by Frank Hoffman: Hodder & Stoughton, 1868] "ar translations of the two charming tales 'Gold-seekers and Bread-winners,' by Franz Hoffman, and 'The Cobbler, the Clerk, and the Lawyer of Liebstein,' by Nieritz." [London Review. 1162

GRETCHEN'S JOYS AND SORROWS, by "C. Halm." See "List of German Novels," No. 2420. C1170
PYTHIA'S PUPILS, by "Eva Hartner." See "List of German Novels," No. 2500. C1180

THREE VASSAR GIRLS IN TYROL [by E.. (Williams) Champney: Estes, 1891] "renews our acquaintance with the merry peripatetic trio of sweet girl graduates who for some 10 years hav been 'abroad,' in England, Italy, France, on the Rhein, and elsewhere, but who appear to be perennially youthful, keen-eyed and vivacious. They now tel us of their adventures at Oberammergau, Innsbrück, Botzen, Meran, and other delightful Tirolean

localities, with a flying trip by the St. Gothard to Lake Maggiore. The illustrations, most of which are excellent, render it equally a panorama of the wild and romantic region the lively ladies traverse." [Critic. 1190

THE BOY TRAVELLERS IN SOUTHERN EUROPE [by T. W. Knox: Harper, 1893] "contains a large number of well chosen and generally good pictures of cities of Italy and southern Spain, with an accompanying text, descriptive and historical, closely packed with information, but which the dreary attempts at humor scattered through it cannot make entertaining. . . . It should also be said that the usefulness of the book for reference is almost lost for the lack of an index." [Nation. 1200

THREE VASSAR GIRLS IN ITALY [by E. (Williams) Champney: Estes, 1885.] "The 'girls' are overtaken in this volume at Milan, and are followed by way of the Lake of Como and Verona to Venice; thence, via Padua, Ferrara, Bologna and Pisa to Rome. Two or three chapters are spent here, and then we are taken on to Naples and Sicily, with passing glimpses of Sorrento, Capri, Paestum, and the Baths of Baiae. We are sorry to have to say that the 'Vassar' type does not stand, to our minds, as the highest type of American girlhood; but the author has toned down the type somewhat, and a dialog which might be offensively loud is subordinated to descriptions which are pleasantly quiet. There is a good deal of art information and criticism in her writing, and maps of the regions visited line the insides of the covers." [Boston "Lit. World." 1210

STORIES FROM THE HISTORY OF ROME [by (—) Beesly: Macmillan, 1878] "hits a want which most parents have felt, by providing a substitute for 'fairy tales and the stories of nursery life' wherewith to amuse children from four to six. But her aim was not simply to amuse, and she selected these tales 'with a view to illustrate the two sentiments most characteristic of Roman manners—duty to parents and duty to country.' A bloodier collection of stories could hardly be made from Fox's 'Book of Martyrs.'

The very simplicity to which the legends have been reduced gives a nakedness to their barbarity which we trust would seem repulsive to cis-Atlantic mothers. The duel of the Horatii and the Curiatii, which has no useful lesson for 19th century children of any age, is noticeably unsoftened by this process." [Nation. 1211

TRUE STORIES FROM ROMAN HISTORY [by Alice Pollard: Griffiths, 1892] "is a skilful compilation of wood-cuts, illustrative of the Roman conquests of Gaul, Numidia,

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Carthage, and the East, and of the great military leaders of victorious Rome." [Saturday Review. 1212

THE STORY OF ROME. [by Arthur Gillman.] To be avoided. See "Novels of Ancient Life," No. 58. C1213

THE SEVEN KINGS OF THE SEVEN HILLS. [by Caroline (Butler) Laing.] To be avoided. See "Novels of Ancient Life," No. 59. C1214

TWO THOUSAND YEARS AGO, by A. J. Church. See "Novels of Ancient Life," No. 170. C1215

TO THE LIONS [by Alfred J. Church: Putnam, 1889] "brings before us the Rome of 112 A. D. The canvas is full of figures picturesquely drawn, and abounds in animation and incident. Plinius the Younger and Tacitus are characters in these moving pages, which revolve about the heroic, halo-encircled forms of the twin sisters Rhoda and Cleona and their lives and loves. Bithynia and its wild mountains, Nikala and its Greeks and Romans, Ephesos and its 'wild beasts,' are the background against which the tragedy plays." [Critic.]—"It enters thoroughly into the spirit of the time; it is fascinating from beginning to end; it is devout in spirit; it has finely delineated characters—including the younger Plinius—and is a noble though pathetic story." [Boston "Lit. World." 383—C1216

A DAY IN ANCIENT ROME, translated by E. S. Shumway. See "Novels of Ancient Life," No. 195. C1217

PICTURES FROM ROMAN LIFE AND STORY, by A. J. Church. See "Novels of Ancient Life," No. 215. 1218

As collateral reading:—

SKETCHES OF THE DOMESTIC MANNERS OF THE RO-

MANS [Phil'a, 1822] "has not the form of a novel or a book of travels, but from the general liveliness of the style and its occasional wit and satire is as entertaining as most tales and travels. 'It has often been remarked,' says the author, 'among all the labored volumes which have been written on the subject of the antiquities of the Romans we possess no compendious account of their domestic customs; and that, altho every well-educated person is acquainted with Roman history, but few have an accurate idea of Roman manners. It is indeed only to be acquired by toiling through a variety of authors, with which the generality of readers are but imperfectly acquainted; and ladies, in particular, are deterred from the study by the classical allusions and the learned quotations in which the subject has been usually developed. It therefore occurred to the author that a concise account of the state of society, clothed in plain language, divested, as far as possible, of Latin terms, and pruned of all subjects which offend against delicacy, could not fail to be serviceable.' The distinctness and method observed throughout the book impress the facts and statements strongly upon the memory, and if we consider how much better we remember that by which our attention is excited than that which fatigues us, it is hardly too much to say that most readers may be taught as much by this little volume as by Dr. Adams' heavy work. Moreover, we find here a much more minute and exact account of a part of this subject than is to be gathered from the usual compends of Roman antiquities, and that is the domestic economy of the Romans,—their indoor life and manners." [Theophilus Parsons in N. A. Review. C1219

THE PRIVATE LIFE OF THE ROMANS. [by Harriet Waters Preston and L. Dodge: Boston, Leach, 1894.] "The subjects of the chapters are the Family the House and Every-day Life; Children, Slaves, Guests, etc.; Food and Clothing; Agriculture; and Travel and Amusements. The book, in spite of its condensed treatment, is no mere marshalling of facts; it is readable, interesting, and in the main trustworthy. It deserves a place in the library of every classical school, especially as it stands alone [?] in its field." [Nation. C1220]

RIENZI, the Last of the Tribunes. [by Baron Lytton: Phil'a, Carey and A. Hart, 1836.] "The principal characters are Rienzi—Walter de Montreal, one of the formidable freebooters, who at the head of large 'companies' invaded States and pillaged towns at the period of Rienzi's revolution—Petrarca—Irene, the sister of the Tribune—and his wife. We should err if we regarded Rienzi altogether in the light of romance. Undoubtedly as such—as a fiction, and coming under the title of a novel, it is a glorious, a wonderful conception, and not the less wonderfully and gloriously carried out. What else could we say of a book over which the mind so delightfully lingers in perusal? In its delineations of passion and character—in the fine blending and contrasting of its incidents—in the rich and brilliant tints of its feudal paintings—in a pervading air of chivalry, and grace, and sentiment—in all which can throw a charm over the pages of romance, the last novel of Bulwer is equal to any of his former productions." [So. Lit. Messenger. C1221]

1379.

THE LION OF ST. MARK. [by G. Alfred Henty: Blackie,—

Scribner, 1888.] "It has not been our lot in a long time to peruse so vigorous and absorbing a book for boys. The scene is laid at the time of the hard struggle of Venice against Hungary, Padua, and Genoa. The hero is an English boy, tho admitted to Venetian citizenship. He has all the generous qualities with which this author likes to endow his intrepid young heroes. It is a delight to follow this admirable youth through a series of daring exploits and hairbreadth escapes, fascinated by the rapid narrative, and always supported by a boundless confidence in the ability of Francis to rescue the imprisoned maidens, or circumvent the pirate Ruggiero, or contrive his own escape and that of his comrades from their Genoese captors." [Critic.]—"It treats of Venice in the latter part of the 14th century, the brave days of the bitterest struggle with Genoa, of Pisani and Doria, of the sea-fights of Antium, Porto d'Anzo, and Chioggia. The hero, Francis Hammond, son of an English merchant, is engaged in many bold enterprises, and is as daring as he is successful. He rescues more than once two lovely Venetian ladies from dastard hands. He discovers enemies of the Republic plotting in Venice. He serves Venice on the sea in many a good fight. His enemy and rival turns pirate—a bad sort of renegade pirate—and after a few freaks of fortune comes to a very bad end. Every boy should read *The Lion of St. Mark*. Mr. Henty has never produced a story more delightful, more wholesome, or more vivacious. From first to last it will be read with keen enjoyment." [Saturday Review. 1224]

THE CITY IN THE SEA [Seeley, 1883] "is a complete history of Venice. It is admirably arranged and well written. The colored pictures

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ar rather too ambitious, and fail very much here and there, but some of them ar extremely good." [Saturday Review. 1226

UNDER BAYARD'S BANNER. [by H: Frith: Cassell, 1886.] "'The days of chivalry' wer on the wane when Louis XII. made war in Italy [1499], and the felonious deeds recorded in this volume do not enhance one's regret for the Middle Age. Bayard's figure of course stands out a bright exception, and the author has done wel to revive the memory of the famous captain." [Athenaeum. 1232

THE EXILES OF LUCERNA [by J: Ross McDuff: 3d ed., London, 1859] "is interesting and wel written. The secluded valleys of Lucerna, Perosa, and St. Martino, hidden in the recesses of the mountains which form the barrier between France and Italy, ar the scene of glorious struggles on behalf of religious freedom. The great movements of persecution which culminated in the outbreak of 1686 bröut out displays of heroic constancy, strongly reminding the historical student of the early years of Christianity. And in this book the Waldensian sufferers hav found a memorial at once wel conceived and worthily executed." [Lit. Gazette. 1236

CHILD-LIFE IN ITALY. [by Emily H. Watson: Boston, Tilton, 1866.] "A compilation from familiar letters written by the instructor of the children of an American artist while abroad, simple in narrativ, suggestiv in incident, and instructiv as embodying a mass of matter pertaining to the habits, traditions, festivals, modes of life, etc., of the different communities visited. Tho designed for children, there is much to attract the attention of older readers." [Commonwealth. 1244

THE YOUNG DODGE CLUB. THE SEVEN HILLS. [by Ja. De Mille: Lee, 1872.] "The original Dodge Club was marked by great liveliness of movement in the incidents. Hi animal spirits wer another of its characteristics, and the Yankee reader wil recollect that it shoed that curious conception of the Yankee which makes him wear on his waistcoat the stars of our national banner, the stripes of the same emblem being made into pantaloons for him. Withal, there was evident in his accoutrements and his moral and intellectual outfit sufficient proof of his creator's clear perception that it was the Yankees who wer to buy the books in which this generation figured, and he is accordingly made as inventiv, cool, courageous, just, merciful, independent, and good-natured as he is impudent, ill-bred, and untutored. In the present book there is the same fondness for headlong mischief and practical joking, but there is also a great deal of guide-book information about Rome, which is wel enuf told to make it in itself beguiling to children, and the concomitant horse-play wil make it quite irresistible to most boys. . . . There is a description of the ascent to the roof of St. Peter's and of the scene there presented to the eye, which is admirable for its spirit and vividness." [Nation. 1248

GREECE.

THE WONDER-BOOK. [by Nath. Hawthorne: Ticknor, 1852.] "Hawthorne may hav written more powerful stories than those contained in this volume, but none so truly delightful. The spirit of the book is so essentially sunny and happy, that it creates a jubilee in the brain as we read. It is intended for children, but let not the intention cheat men and women out of the pleasure they

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will find in its sparkling and genial pages. The stories are told by a certain Eustice Bright to a mob of children, whom the author re-baptizes with the fairy appellation of Primrose, Periwinkle, Sweet Fern, Dandelion, Blue-Eye, Clover, Huckleberry, Cowslip, Squash-blossom, Milk-weed, Plantain and Buttermilk. The individuality of these little creatures is happily preserved, especially in the criticisms and applications they make after each story is told; and the reader parts with them unwillingly. The stories, six in number, are classical myths, recast to suit the author's purpose, and told with exquisite grace, simplicity and playfulness. The book will become a children's classic, and, to our taste, is fairly the best of its kind in English literature. It is a child's story-book informed with the finest genius." [Graham's Mag.

1270

TANGLEWOOD TALES. [by Nathaniel Hawthorne: Boston, Ticknor, 1853.] "The children's tales written for the imaginary audience at Tanglewood are very clever, and admirably suited to delight the young as well as to amuse the old. They are old classical stories told in a fresh romantic way, as they might be told by a man of genius in playful humor, taking as much satisfaction as he gives over his pleasant undertaking. It is a child's book and a man's book, and a book over which wives and daughters may also discreetly entertain themselves." [Examiner.]—"The stories come from his imagination, pure, delicate, consistent, full of moral beauty, and exceeding all fairy tales we can remember in interest and attractiveness. . . The subjects of the stories are 'The Minotaur,' a most captivating narrative of the adventures of Theseus; 'The Pygmies,' in which the redoubtable acts of those little

warriors, in their combats with the cranes, are dutifully blazoned; 'The Dragon's Teeth,' devoted to the life of Cadmus, the discoverer of A B C, and therefore of deep interest; 'Circe's Palace,' a glorious account of the victory of Odysseus over the most beautiful of witches; 'The Pomegranate Seeds,' in which the story of Proserpina is gracefully adapted to children's minds; and 'The Golden Fleece,' or the adventures of Jason. It is almost needless to say that all these stories evince the felicity and transforming power of genius." [Graham's Mag.

1271

THE HEROES: Greek Fairy Tales for my Children. [by C. Kingsley: Boston, Ticknor, 1856.] "Perseus, the Argonauts, and Theseus are the subjects. The preface invites children to gather examples of courage and endurance from these antique legends, and reminds them how much we are beholden to Greece for the rudiments of science, and the perfection of some branches of art. Nothing could be more felicitous than the style and language employed. In simplicity they are adapted to the youngest, and yet they rise at times almost into classic stateliness." [Albion.

1272

TALES OF ANCIENT GREECE. [by G. W. Cox: Chicago, McClurg, 1877.] "Its four parts consist of 'The Gods and Heroes,' 'Tales of the Trojan War,' 'Tales of Thebes,' and 'Miscellaneous Tales,' and furnish a pretty complete outfit of the commonplaces of Greek mythology, of Homer, Sophocles, and Herodotus. Admirable in style, and level with a child's comprehension, these versions constitute an abridged and purified Lemprière which might well find a place in every family, either as a preparation for classical training or (as far as it will go) as a sub-

stitute for it. Forms like *Kirké*, *Eurydiké*, etc., in Mr. Cox' folloing of the Greek orthography, will offer no obstacle to those who hav been taut the approved Latin pronunciation of the present day." [Nation. 1273

THE TALE OF TROY [done into English by Aubrey Stewart: Macmillan, 1886] "is one of those fascinating renderings of classic legends of which English scholars hav given us so many. For the most part the story is derived from the 'Iliad' and the language of the poet is folloed very closely whenever followed. The beginning and the end, for which Homer gave no materials, ar told by the author in language not unworthy to go with the rest, altho the style is his, not Homer's." [Nation. 1276

A STORY OF THE GOLDEN AGE [by Ja. Baldwin: Scribner, 1887] "is a happily conceived and executed introduction to classical mythology. The story is built about the adventures of the youthful Odysseus, who is carried from his home by his tutor to visit his grandparents, and to whom, in the course of his travels, various legends of classical mythology ar related. It therefore at once contains a collection of heroic stories, and serves to conduct the young hero to the threshold of the Trojan War. The

purpos of the writer is not to giv 'a simplified version' of Homer, but 'to pave the way, if I dare say it, to an enjoyable reading of Homer.'" [Nation. 1277

THE ADVENTURES OF ULYSSES. [by C: Lamb: Phil'a, Gebbie, 1890.] "The Odyssey as it passed throu Lamb's mind, with all its angles and sallences, picturesqueness and fairy-lore, lies here panorama-wise, and is reproduced in essential sweetness and strangeness, just as he might hav told it with the children at his knee. Lamb's Odysseus is Homer's, and yet he is not: he is *Elia's*; rugged, grand, fearless as the Homeric, but poetical and pathetic more than even the Greek artist could draw him. The 'Adventures' ar in prose of a kind that melts into poetry and music. . . Mr. Lang, in a pleasant, infantile preface, speaks to the children about Homer and the gods." [Critic. 1280

THREE GREEK CHILDREN, by A. J: Church. See "Novels of Ancient Life," No. 87. C1285

THE BOY'S AND GIRL'S HERODOTUS, ed. J: Silas White. See "Novels of Ancient Life," No. 97. C1287

THE BOY'S AND GIRL'S PLUTARCH, ed. J: Silas White. See "Novels of Ancient Life," No. 143. C1295

THE BOY TRAVELLERS IN NORTHERN EUROPE, Adventures of Two Youths in a Journey throu Holland, Germany, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, with Visits to Heligoland and the Land of the Midnight Sun. [by T: W. Knox: Harpers, 1891.] "This is the twelfth, as we count, in the series of journeys made by these unwearying youths, whom travel keeps perpetually young, and whose conversation remains at a stage of instructiv fullness unparalleled in juvenile experience. We marvel at the amount of knoledge which these youngsters can receive and disgorge, but it must be remembered that, wherever they go, they hav, besides

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their guidebooks, the special copy of the Quarterly Review which treats the subject in hand, or some book devoted to their interests. We would not be Mrs. Bassett or Dr. Bronson and travel about with these two youths for a good deal. All the same, if one dismisses the notion that the people in the book are real, one may help himself to a vast amount of assorted knowledge and illustrative pictures; and that, no doubt, is just what boys and girls who read this book do." [Atlantic. 1300

NORTHERN LIGHTS [Phil'a: Porter, 1874] "is a collection of 35 short stories, translated from the best Swedish and Finnish authors. The simple language of these tales, the good moral lesson each teaches without becoming tedious, the familiar illustrations drawn from every-day life, will make 'Northern Lights' particularly acceptable to American boys and girls, especially those who live in rural homes. We need some such quieting, wholesome, soothing influence, like a cool breeze from the north, to allay the feverish excitement of the times in which we live, to provoke sober thought, and call the minds of the young to the contemplation of serious things." [Aldine. 1315

THE LOSS OF JOHN HUMBLE. [by G. Norway: Scribner, 1889.]

"There are many charming pictures of Swedish life in the early part of the century in 'The Loss of John Humble,' which give the book an unusual interest and even value. The house of the Stockholm merchant is pleasantly pictured, while the little maiden Frida is a character of whom the reader becomes very fond. So is it with the hero, a sailor-boy, who is wrecked near the North Cape. He and his companions spend the winter on this desolate shore in a snow hut, amid privations and sufferings most graphically described. Finally they are rescued by a party of Lapps with dog-sledges, which gives the author, who appears to be a Norseman, an opportunity to describe some of the customs of these rather uninteresting people." [Nation. 1320

THE VIKING BODLEYS. [by H. E. Scudder: Houghton, 1884.] "The Vikings are a family party of six, who are not at all savage, or reckless of comfort. They stay at the best hotels, exhibit the modern civilized interest in pictures and statues and books, and go constantly in search of literary reminiscences. Altogether, their title to the formidable name they assume is shared by all persons who cross the North Sea or travel along its coast for amusement and instruction. Mr. Scudder has attempted to differentiate his travelers from ordinary tourists by giving a definite aim to their wanderings—this aim being to discover connecting links between the Old World and the New, or, in other words, to search for the footprints of their ancestors. The Vikings cross from Hull to

Christiania, travel thence by rail to Thronhjelm, thence by steamer to Hammerfest and the North Cape. Here the tourist's dread enemy, fog, interferes with their plan of seeing the midnight sun shining across the Arctic Ocean; they set their faces southward and finally reach Copenhagen. The descriptions are vivid and interesting, and the temptation to gush is steadily resisted. Small talk and family banter flow freely at all times and places, and not a Bodley of them all ever shows any signs of being overawed. The result is a sufficiently realistic picture, not only of the places visited and the impressions received, but also of the way in which average well-bred people talk and act while sight-seeing. Children of a smaller growth will perhaps skip some of the learning, and those of a larger growth the frivolity; but young people of all ages will be pleased with the fluent narrative and with the excellent illustrations." [Nation. 1325]

NORSE STORIES RETOLD [by Hamilton W. Mable: Roberts, 1882] "are fascinating reading for young or old, though the style is not specially adapted for children. They tell of the making of the world, Odin's search for wisdom, the apples of Idun, Thor's wonderful journey, the twilight of the gods, the new earth, and many other Northern legends. The reader will be impressed by the weird and gloomy features of these Scandinavian myths, by which they are distinguished from the serene beauty of the Greek legends; and also by a peculiar vastness of conception, owing to their atmospheric or astronomical background. The gods are in constant conflict with the powers of darkness and with various zoological monsters—for example, a colossal snake, which grew until he coiled around the whole earth; the giant Thjasse, with eagle plumage, who carried off Loki and made him promise to steal the apples of Idun to which the gods owed their eternal youth and beauty; the giant Fenris wolf, whose hungry jaws stretched

so far apart that they reached from heaven to earth, and who pursued the sun as he was sinking and devoured it, whereupon awful darkness came over all—the darkness of the Fimbul winter." [Nation. 1330]

THIODOLF THE ICELANDER [by F. de la Motte-Fouqué: Putnam, 1845] "though not a work of so high a character as Undine, and lacking the brilliancy of design which marks that beautiful story, is a production of genius. It carries the reader into that old world of lofty, ideal chivalry in which Fouqué's mind delighted to dwell and create. For the present time this work may to some minds seem quite dead and worthless, but it is not so for us. We can not read of those knightly virtues of honor, purity, devotion, and that strength of will and power of action, and iron, unshrinking courage, without feeling that they have a response from the very heart of this age and people; that they can now stand us in stead more than ever they did men before, because for higher and broader ends. To us it does not seem that the age of

chivalry is past, but that it is just beginning, and we find very useful lessons in these tales of old knighthood, these pictures of Scandinavian antiquity, and perhaps all the more useful because the author has cast himself wholly into the spirit of ancient romance, and has not alloyed it with the mixture of meaner, tho more advanced, epochs. As a novel, Thiodolf can hardly prove satisfactory to those who measure the imagination of an author by the foot-rule of their own understanding, and who will not permit any departure from the historic unities and probabilities. But to all imaginativ persons of uncontaminated taste, to the young especially, it will be most welcom." [Harbinger. 1332

IVAR THE VIKING [by Paul Du Chaillu: Scribners, 1894] "is 'a romantic history based upon authentic facts of the third and fourth centuries.' It may be asserted that we kno almost nothing of the Norsemen not only of the third and fourth centuries, but of those succeeding, down to the so-called Viking Age, which began with the middle of the eighth century. The oldest of the Eddic songs do not, in all probability, antedate the ninth century, and the Sagas ar later. The great body of Mr. Du Chaillu's 'authentic facts' is, in reality, derived from the tenth century. Much of his mythology could not possibly be earlier. The picture of Walhalla, for instance, as we hav it, is a distinct growth of the Viking Age.

What the Norse mythology of the third century was, no man knoes, and it is utterly incapable of reconstruction from what we hav left of it. The history of the Norse chieftain begins with his birth, and tels of his fostering away from home, of his education, his expeditions and his voyages, and finally of his accession to rule upon the death of his father. Like the good old-fashioned tales everywhere, it ends with a marriage, and Ivar and his bride sail away home on a dragon-ship. The story is characteristically spirited, and the romantic part, at least, leaves nothing to be desired." [Nation. 1333

OLAF THE GLORIOUS. [by Ro. Leighton: Blackie, 1894.] "Mr. Leighton tels us that it 'is not so much a story as a biography. My hero reigned as king of Norway. The main facts of his adventurous career—his boyhood of slavery in Esthonia, his life at the court of King Valdemar, his wanderings as a Viking, the many battles he fôt, his conversion to Christianity in England, and his ultimate return to his nativ land—ar set forth in various Sagas.' The interesting and fascinating story carries us bac as far as A. D. 981, making us enter into all the daring and noble deeds of Olaf, and even sympathize with what to us may seem horrible deeds of cruelty, but which wer typical of those times, and which in our hero's case wer but the just punishment of crime or betrayal." [Saturday Review. 1335

THE BOY TRAVELLERS IN THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE. [by T: W. Knox: Harper, 1886.] "Youngsters who study this volume wil kno more about the subject than many of their elders. Nearly every book of any value in English dealing with the subject has been consulted, and the result is a vast mass of information on a great variety of subjects. This plan of giving as much solid

information as possible necessarily imparts a rather dry, guide-book style to the greater part of the book, whereas the narrative of the author's trip across Siberia is at once easy and likely to be remembered." [Nation. 1350]

COSSACK AND CZAR [by D: Ker: Chambers, 1892] "is a very spirited story of the struggle between the Swedes and the Russians, and of Mazeppa and [1709] 'dread Poltava's day.'" [Saturday Review. 1360]

A JACOBITE EXILE. [by G: Alfred Henty: Blackie, 1893.] "The historical element and the romantic are well mixed. The plain facts about Karl XII.'s campaigns, while he was still in the first flush of his victorious career, are fascinating enough. The surprise of the Russians at Narva [1700], for instance, is one of the most curious events in military history; and it does not lose its interest in Mr. Henty's skilful hands. Then the young Jacobite's private adventures make a more than usually exciting tale. Besides a visit to the inside of a Russian prison, a sojourn with a band of Polish brigands, and a hair's-breadth escape from a pack of famished wolves, we have a distinct novelty in the hero's visit to Warsaw. The Swedish king takes it into his head—always, as every one knows, just a little cracked—that Charlie Carruthers could do a little bit of diplomatic work for him. The lad had won Karl's favor by an ingenious suggestion which had helped him out of a military difficulty. He sends him, not a little against his will, to Warsaw, to intrigue against Augustus the Strong. His attempt to fulfil this mission, his dealings with Herr Solomon Muller, and his adventures in the charcoal-burner's hut, are worked into a more than usually good story. Mr. Henty de-

serves, as usual, the praise of keeping the sentimental element in the background. It is, of course, 'de rigueur' to give a glimpse of the fair one whom the brave may be supposed to deserve. But he is judicious enough not to do anything more than conform to the custom, and his tales are all the better in every way for it." [Spectator. 1365]

KENNETH. [by C. M. Yonge: Appleton, 1855.] "The larger portion is devoted to a description of the sufferings, adventures and heroism of two young people, attached as prisoners to the rear guard of the French army, in its retreat from Moscow [1812]. Kenneth and his sister are both drawn with the peculiar power of the authoress; and the deep and quiet intensity displayed in the representation of the affections, and of those principles which have their source in the affections, fixes and fastens the attention of the reader." [Graham's Mag. 1370]

CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH. [by Nicolai Tolstol: Bell and Daldy, 1862.] "He teaches a far larger circle of scholars by a delightful retrospect of his early life, doubtless with some coloring of fiction. Read as a specimen of Russian literature, or as a sentimental narrative of boyish history, the book is equally interesting. Its author aptly combines a mature power of analysis with a hearty enjoyment and full comprehension of youthful feelings. The narrative of the boy Nicolai's career begins with his 11th year and ends when he is 16. We see him in the school-room and parlor, in his

homely games and boyish troubles. We laf at the misfortunes attendant on his first attempt at hunting, and the still greater perplexities arising out of his first participation in a ball at Moscow. We share in the zest of his precocious flirtations, and sympathize with him when, at night, he tucs his head under his pillo and revels till morning in waking dreams about the beauty which enslaves him. We understand his excitement whlle composing verses to be presented to his grandmama on her birthday, and his bashfulness when the poem is produced and read in public. We follo him in his boyish follies, and comprehend the mental torture, the strivings in a rude, harsh way of his good and bad passions when the retribution comes. He is an ugly, pensiv lad, fanciful and blundering, timid and ambitious, unpleasantly given to tears, but with a brave heart under all; thoroly un-English in his temperament, and on that account a more interesting subject of observation. But the charm of Count Tolstol's book lies in his presentment of the boy's thôts when they ar strongest and most pathetic. Besides the hero of the story, many other characters ar delicately drawn. One personage is the tutor, a genuin Russian, of lo birth and scanty education, but generous and hi-souled. Yet more attractiv is the

portrait of the chambermaid to Nicolal's grandparents, nurse to his mother, and stanch protectress to himself." [Examiner. 1372

JACK ARCHER. [by G: Alfred Henty: Low, 1883.] "The Crimean war is already so far forgotten that the old story of that triumphant but melancholy episode in our history may be worth writing for young folk. So at least thinks this author and we hav no fault to find with the way in which he has performed his task. He has certainly added very much to the interest and value of the book by a series of plans of the principal battles." [Saturday Review. 1373

— SAME ("The Fall of Sebastopol"). "This author possesses rare tact in writing for boys. His stories hav the dash, the rapid spring from adventure to adventure which young readers find so attractiv in the dime novel. At the same time the tales ar unexceptional in tone, manly, refined and wel-written. The present story relates the adventures of two midshipmen, who went to Crimea and took part in the battles of Bala-klava, Inkerman, the Tchernaya, and the tremendous stege of Sebastopol [1854-5]. These boys ar typical middles, full of courage, warm-heartedness, and fun." [Boston "Lit. World." 1374

THREE VASSAR GIRLS IN RUSSIA AND TURKEY. [by E.. (Williams) Champney: Estes, 1889.] "They see Montenegro, Greece, Turkey, St. Petersburg, the Balkan peninsula, Moscow, Nijni-Novgorod, and Crimea. In these journeys they learn much of the peculiar customs and superstitions of the people, and crowd their pages with rich tidbits of information, besides having most delightful and semi-thrilling adventures. Traveling over the ground of the war of 1877-78 at Shipka Pass and Plevna, they

learn in detail about that mity duel between Moscovite and Ottoman." [Critic. 1375]

ZIGZAG JOURNEYS IN NEW FRANCE AND ACADIA. [by Hezekiah Butterworth: Estes, 1884.] "The 'History Class' ar herein supposed to learn a little history, tel stories of Acadia, and to visit Nova Scotia, the St. Lawrence, Quebec, etc. The traveling amounts to but little as personal experience, but serves as occasion for more history and much legend. . . The historical portions ar more or less confused, but wil help to refresh the reader's memory; the topical descriptions ar not without interest, and many of the illustrations ar good." [Nation. 1450]

SETTLERS IN CANADA. [by F: Marryat: Warne, 1886.] "This book after deliting successiv generations of boys for more than forty years, bids fair to do the same for as many years to come. We cannot remember in fiction any better description than this of the life of the early emigrants to the West. The scene of the story is laid on the northeastern shore of Lake Ontario, and we watch with grêat interest the progress of the settlers in bilding their log huts, in clearing and planting the land, as wel as in their more exciting adventures with wild animals and Redmen. The characters of the old hunter, Malachi Bone, and his pupil, the silent John, ar especially wel drawn. The illustrations, particularly those of the animals, ar excellent." [Nation. 1465]

IN THE LAND OF THE MOOSE, THE BEAR AND THE BEAVER [by Achilles Daunt: Nelson, 1885] "is an excellent book of hunting stories, written for boys, but wel adapted for reading by their elders. Three trappers spend the summer in the Lake Athabasca region. Their adventures ar without number, and as they kil various animals in succession, one of the trappers takes out his note-book and reads copious notes concerning the habits and appearance of the animal just slautered, so that the book is a sort of treatis on natural history in disguise." [Nation. 1470]

JACK IN THE BUSH [by Ro. Grant: Boston: Jordan, Marsh & Co., 1888] "recounts the exploits in Lower Canada, of six boys, taken thither by a self-sacrificing gentleman, who was a sound sportsman and a master of the art of properly governing the

youth in his charge. The author knows about salmon fishing, and is perfectly familiar with the phenomena of Canadian woods-life. His book is instructive, interesting, healthy reading from beginning to end." [Nation. 1475]

BOYS COASTWISE [by W. H. Rideing: Appleton, 1884] "is a graphic story of adventure in a New York pilot boat, with a large amount of information concerning steamships, lighthouses, the life-saving service, wreckers, etc. The story is neither imaginative nor realistic, but it will be read with interest and with profit." [Nation. 1490]

ALL AMONG THE LIGHTHOUSES [by M. Bradford Crowninshield: Lothrop, 1886] "gives instruction of a novel sort, balanced by an almost equal amount of pleasant story-telling. Indeed, the information and the story go necessarily hand in hand. In all this history of a trip along the Maine coast there is not a page of dull reading, and much which is very bright and pleasing, aside from the good descriptions of many lighthouses visited. . . A little history and a touch of science here and there are brought in by the delightful Inspector, Uncle Tom; and a few entertaining stories are told by the mate, Mr. Guptil, who is much more a real character than the mere mouthpiece of facts who is apt to figure in children's books." [Nation.]—The compiler can testify from personal experience to the excellence of this work. It has the uncommon merit of being almost as interesting to older persons as to children, and is therefore admirably suited for reading aloud. The author's husband was for some years a lighthouse inspector, so there can be no question as to the accuracy of the information about buoys, diving-apparatus, etc.; but the chief attraction of the book is the sympathetic sketching of different types of character, and the picturesque description not only of the scenery but also of the life on the Maine coast. The talk of the natives is admirably exemplified in the amusing dialect of those here introduced, and a vivid but unexaggerated notion is given of the hardships as well as of the lifable incidents of their lives. All readers of the book will be glad to know that the literary life of the lighthouse children is not finished in this volume, but may be found continued in *The Ignoramuses* (No. 970). 1500

THE KNOCKABOUT CLUB IN THE WOODS. [by C: Asbury Stephens: Estes, 1881.] "The author takes a little party of boys and young men on their bicycles from Boston to Andover, Me.; thence by launch and 'carry' up the Richardson and Rangeley Lakes and around to Phillips and Farmington; thence by rail and stage to Moosehead Lake; across Moosehead into the network of lakes and rivers which extend north to the Canada border; and so on to the St. Lawrence and the Saguenay. The book is properly written, deals with camping out, hunting, fishing, and related adventures, is interlarded with a good many stories which help to pass away the time while in the woods, as well as to fill out the book, and supplies touches of information, historical and other, by the way." [Boston "Lit. World." 1503

CITY BOYS IN THE WOODS [by H: P. Wells: Harper, 1889] "narrates the adventures of two green boys, luxuriously reared, who go on a trapping expedition into the wildest part of Maine. . . . The author gives a generally accurate and interesting description of life in the woods and of the modes of making one's self comfortable and happy on small means and by devices from the storehouse of nature. A trapper named Dant becomes their good genius,—feeds and clothes them, teaches them the art of trapping and other arts of woodcraft, and finally restores them well and hearty to their unnatural parents. The chapter on beavers is most interesting. The mingling of sound instruction in natural history, woodcraft, and sport which runs throu the book, cannot fail to interest the grown reader as well as the young one." [Nation. 1504

THROUGH THE WILDS [by C: A. J. Farrar: Estes, 1892] "is an account of the tour of four boys throu the Rangeley Lakes and the region adjacent, including a part of the White Mountains and the Dixville Notch. From a certain lack of imagination in the author and the particularity with which the daily doings of the party are related, even their meals being frequently mentioned, the book, as a story, is hardly successful." [Nation. 1505

THEIR CANOE TRIP [by M.. P. (Wells) Smith: Roberts, 1889] "narrates the summer pleasuring of two enterprising lads, who embark upon the tortuous and altogether deceiving Piscataquog [quis?] river, and, throu many obstacles, make their way to the

kindlier waters of the Merrimac and thence homeward. The atmosphere of the book is pleasant and wholesome." [Critic. 1520

THE BODLEYS ON WHEELS [by H. E. Scudder: Houghton, 1878] "narrates a trip to Essex County, Mass., by carriage. Anthony Thacher's quaint narrativ of his shipwrec, the stories of Lady Frankland and Flud Ireson, the account of 'Lord' Timothy Dexter, and the 'Little Broom-Merchant,' ar the chief ingredients of the ingenious pot-pourri." [Nation. 1550

THE CAPTAIN'S BOAT. [by W: make up a' thoro'ly nautical story. O. Stoddard: N. Y., Merriam Com- They go fishing and sailing, and figure in two dramatic 'rescues,' pany, 1894.] "A little town on the shores of Long Island Sound is the home of the two lads whose experiences, as owners of the Sea Lion, which bring them friends and work a pleasant change in their lives." [Springfield L'y Bulletin. C1570

ALONG THE FLORIDA REEF [by C. F. Holder: Appleton, 1892] "purports to be a record of the experiences of several boys among the Florida Keys, with a story as a sort of thread upon which ar strung numerous observations of the varied and remarkable fauna of that region. The story is of trifling importance, but the varied adventures of the boys, while sailing, hunting, and fishing, ar sufficiently exciting to make a very readable book. The natural history is somewhat of the sensational order, and would probably hav benefited by revision at the hands of some sober-minded biologist. Stil, with all its faults, the book presents a picture of life in a quarter far removed from the experience of most boys, and they wil incidentally learn more or less about creatures not to be found in zoological gardens and which most of us hardly kno even by name." [Nation. 1620

CANOEMATES. [by Kirk Munroe: Harper, 1892.] "Two boys make a trip in canoes from Key West along the Florida Reef to the western coast of the mainland, and thence throu the Everglades to the Atlantic. They hav numerous adventures in terrible storms, with thieves, cowboys, wild animals, and huge fish, and especially with the Seminoles, of whom a very descriptiv account is given. Thêre ar excellent descriptions, also, of the peculiar scenery of the Keys and Southern Florida, of the sponge-fishery, and of life in a lighthouse, on a key, in a station on the Atlantic coast, and in a Redskin village. Much information is given about canoes, their construction and management." [Nation. 1625

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BIG CYPRESS [by Kirk Munroe: Boston, Wilde, 1894] "is a story replete with practical information concerning pioneer life in a little known but intensely interesting portion of the United States. It outlines the processes of 'claiming,' 'filing,' 'holding down,' and 'proving up' a homestead; deals with the Seminoles of South Florida; describes those rare animals, the manatee and the crocodile; tells of 'wracking,' or beachcombing; of the raising of pineapples and cocoanuts, and deals with a score of other subjects as unique as they are interesting." [Springfield Library Bulletin.

C1626.

A JOLLY FELLOWSHIP [by Frank R. Stockton: Scribner, 1880] "is the record, recited by the elder, of the travels of two boys, aged 16

and 14, thru the South and the Bahamas. The addition of a bright young girl to the party, with a hint of chaperonage in the person of an erratically sensible mother and an eccentric father, lends interest and piquancy to the adventures, which are not too improbable. The midnight scaling of Fort Marion by the two boys, which ended by their gladly backing out of the scrape after being badly victimized by the Redskin sentinels, is very funny. So is the farcical attempt of the three friends to restore the African queen to her rights in the African colony of Nassau. There is a shipwreck on the way home, but of course a happy conclusion. The relations between the boys and Corny are very nicely arranged." [Nation. 1628

A NEW-MEXICO DAVID [by C. F. Lummis: Scribner, 1891] "gives, in a number of short stories and sketches not remarkable for literary quality, a clear impression of some aspects of life in Arizona and western New Mexico. The Pueblo Redmen and the Mexicans of mixed Spanish and aboriginal blood are the principal figures, and unconsciously we absorb a good deal of information about them and about their savage neighbors, the Navajos, Apaches, and Comanches. The descriptions of New Mexican games, and the instruction 'How to Thro the Lasso,' will be hailed by boys." [Nation. 1680

THE TALKING LEAVES [by W. Osborn Stoddard: Harper, 1882] "is a capital Indian story of Arizona, any incident of which might be true; and the whole bears evidence of local color studied on the spot.

The action is rapid and natural, and the story thrilling, yet not likely to upset the imagination. The book is a good one for boys to read, and they can't help liking it." [Nation. 1685

FIRST BOOK IN AMERICAN HISTORY. [by E. Eggleston: Appleton, 1889.] "The history of a nation is very difficult to present intelligibly to the mind of a child, because the picturesque treatment which alone is suited to children is not easily maintained for long stretches of time, and because, moreover, children

lack the capacity to follow a continuous narration, covering centuries, in which the only thread of connection is one adapted to adults—the continuity of national life and the sequence of cause and effect. For these reasons children do not care for national histories, but only for stories of special events and personalities. Mr. Eggleston follows the right plan of associating history with biography. He selects 17 persons whose lives approximately cover the whole period—Columbus, the Cabots, J. Smith, Franklin, Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and others—and gives a remarkably lucid and interesting account of them. The knowledge of history which the child will obtain from a book like this is, of course, incomplete, but so is any knowledge which he can obtain; and at any rate it is interesting, and will stay by him.” [Nation. 1700

THE STORY OF OUR COUNTRY [by Adeline F. Monroe: Boston, Lockwood, 1876] “begins with Columbus, and takes so very genial a view of him that the effort to get him canonized seems tardy enough. No villain, indeed, is allowed upon the scene from beginning to end until we come to Arnold, who has one of the 28 chapters all to himself. The author retains alike the myth of Pocahontas’ rescue of Smith and the little hatchet of the Father of his Country.” [Nation. 1705

CHILDREN’S STORIES IN AMERICAN HISTORY. [by Henrietta Christian Wright: Scribner, 1886.] “It will not do to give children erroneous notions, and the matter is not helped by the book being written in the childese dialect. The facts are loosely stated, and the whole effect is not to give children precise information, or even interesting information, but merely general ideas, and these are sometimes erroneous.” [Atlantic. 1710

THE MAKING OF NEW ENGLAND [by S. Adams Drake: Scribner, 1886] “is the story in outline to the confederacy of the colonies in 1643. The book is remarkable for its clear arrangement, simple style, and the well-sustained interest of the narrative. The author avoids burdening his story with many dry details by putting them in notes at the end of each chapter. The pictures well illustrate the text.” [Nation. 1715

THE STORY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK [by C. Burr Todd: Putnam, 188] “is rather a narrative of the growth of the city than a study of municipal development. It has bits of an-

tiqvarianism and sketches of events which hav taken place within the limits of the city, but one cannot read such a book without being struc by the absence of any strong civic independence or self consciousness. The city seems to hav had little really individual existence." [Atlantic. 1725

THE CHIEF'S DAUGHTER [Parker, 1859] "describes the expedition under Newport in 1606, and involves, of course, a detail of the struggles and difficulties of the settlers in maintaining themselves in the infant colony. It is quietly and pleasantly written, and contains in a short appendix, references to the principal authorities consulted." [Literary Gazette. 625

COLONIAL BOY, A. [by Nellie (Blessing) Eyster: Lothrop, 1889.] "An old house in Frederick, full of antiquities, is the scene of the story, and there ar two heroes, a schoolboy of today and a lad, the son of one of the first settlers. The former discovers a diary of the latter, giving incidents in the history of the first few months of the colony. This diary, in which the author reproduces the spirit, tho hardly the quaint style of those days, cannot fail to awaken an interest in a somewhat unfamiliar part of our early annals. The best chapter, however, is that which describes an unexpected visit to Gen. and Mrs. Washington at Mt. Vernon, which is a charming piece of writing." [Nation. 630

CAPT. J. SMITH. [by C: Dudley Warner: Holt, 1881.] "The figure of Capt. Smith combines, in a rare degree, the qualities of picturesqueness and historic importance, and Mr. Warner, without shirking the historically important (and comparatively uninteresting) in-

cidents in Smith's career, has a keen eye to the humorous side of them, and describes them with the intuitive skill of a humorist. His narrativ of Smith's American experiences rests, of course, on Mr. Deane's annotated edition of Smith's own accounts, which had already been systematically arranged, and to some extent popularized, by Prof. Henry Adams. But Mr. Warner's book wil, from its form, be read far more widely than Mr. Adams' article, for it humorizes, as wel as popularizes, the amusing tale of Smith's mendacity and Pocahontas' fame. He is also in a position to mention and to refute the rebutting evidence brôt in after Messrs. Deane and Adams' case was closed." [Nation. 640

LIFE OF J. SMITH [by C: Kittredge True: Cin'tl, Phillips, 1882] "may be recommended to those who wish this best class of books for boys—heroic biography. The story of Smith and Pocahontas, we notice, is told in the old way, with no intimation that it is a fable. It is all right to relate such stories, but the reader should be cautioned about them in a note." [Nation. 641

1680.

GREAT-GRANDMOTHER'S GIRLS IN NEW MEXICO [by E. (W.) Champney: Estes, 1888] "is to be commended, not only as an interesting and wholesom story, but also as a work in which is manifest

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a praiseworthy historic accuracy. The authorities cited include nearly all the important writers in English upon New Mexico (tho Bandeller, the greatest of them all, is not referred to); and from their works, and from those of a few Mexican writers, she has drawn an abundance of picturesq and dramatic material for the historic framework around which her story is built. Added to this equipment for her task, she has traveled throu, and studied intelligently, the region which she describes. The result is both pleasing and instructiv—a romantic narrativ that has the cruelties of the Spaniards and the labors of the missionaries for its theme, and for its climax the revolt of 1680." [Critic. 877

1704.

GREAT-GRANDMOTHER'S GIRLS IN NEW FRANCE. [by E.. (Williams) Champney: Estes, 1887.] "Those who ar acquainted with the extreme grisliness of the Deerfield episode may be surprised to learn that a charming tale for young people has been founded upon it. The strange story of the captivity of Eunice Williams is here related by a fictitious character, one Submit Dare, who is in fact the heroine of a book good enuf to make us wish it wer better." [Critic. 967

TWICE TAKEN [by C. W. Hall: Boston, Lee, 1867] deals with the same events. 1015

PATHFINDER, The. [by Ja. Fenimore Cooper, Lea, 1840.] "We hav read this work with an interest and a delight which we hav no terms to express. It

is a true work of genius. . . These volumes wil renew and increase all the old admiration which the author's earlier works awakened. Then, too, the subject—the wild woods and waters of our country—the old border warfare—the Mingoes and Delawares—the reader's old acquaintance, Chingachgook, the Mohican chief—and last, but more than all, Natty Bumppo, the veritable Leatherstocking, with his long rifle, Killdeer, a personage more familiar, more vividly and truly real to our imaginations and affections than nineteen-twentieths of the living men of flesh and blood of our daily acquaintance. The Pathfinder of these volumes is Leatherstocking, in the prime of manhood, acting as a scout and guide for one of the English regiments garrisoned on the shores of Lake Ontario. He is here freshly and clearly before us, the same inimitable being, with all his individual traits, with absolute identity of person, just what he whom we knew so perfectly when he was introduced to us in the earlier and later periods of his life, should be at the age of forty. And the special charm of the whole is that we hav him in an entirely new light—Natty in love! and most admirably is he drawn. He is just what he should be in love, just what nobody but he could be. The conception and the execution ar perfect; and the whole representation is instinct with a pathos, a moral beauty and sublimity, equally touching and ennobling in its effect upon our mind. As to the rest, the peculiarities of Natty's most original character ar charmingly brot out by the contact into which he is thrown with a positiv and dogmatical old salt-water saillor, who had wandered up to the

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shores and upon the bosom of a thing so incomprehensible to him as a fresh-water sea." [New York Review.]—"The work is well written, and filled with incident. . . Natty Bumppo is a character that can never grow stale. He is one of nature's philosophers. There is a beautiful simplicity in his actions, and a fountain of fresh, free thought in his words which will always excite emotion and interest." [Southern Lit. Mess. 1020

1757.

LAST OF THE MOHICANS, The. [by Ja. Fenimore Cooper: 1838.] "Among books which will always remain with everybody, 'The Last of the Mohicans' takes a foremost place. Who has forgotten Uncas, or Maqua le Subtil, or the stately and sententious Chingachgook, or above all, Hawkeye, most real of American creations of fancy, and real in so many aspects, as the Pathfinder, as Leatherstocking, as La Longue Carabine? Who has not killed deer in an imaginary gun-rac, and hanging on a peg in the store-house of memory the blanket which the Delaware chief threw back that he might display the tortoise on his breast to his ancient tribe? Who has not seen in air-drawn pictures the cavern, with the sassafras screen, behind which the 'Palefaces' lurked while the deadly fight raged between the Mohicans and the Mingoes, who had 'dared to set the print of their moccasins in the woods' which once owned the sway of the Delaware tribe; the grave of Cora, beneath the young pines; the dead Sagamore, attired in the full-dress of his tribe and rank, with the children of the Lenape listening for the lament of the stern old warrior, whose lips remain silent, as he looks his last on Uncas?"

[Spectator.]—"In painting Indian scenes of still life, or in delineating the warrior and hunter, the battle or the chase, our novelist, as he is the first who seized upon subjects so full of interest for the romancer, so is he alone and unrivaled in this branch of his art. The forest, ocean, and camp constitute the legitimate empire of Mr. Cooper's genius. At his bidding the savage warrior, the fearless seaman, the gallant soldier move, speak and act with wonderful reality.

. . . Cooper unfolded the mysteries of the pathless wilderness, snatched its native lords from the oblivion into which they were sinking, and bade them live, before the eyes of the admiring world, in all the poetry and romance of their characters. The magic of his pen has invested the forest with an interest such as genius can alone create; he has so portrayed the character of a primitive people, who were men until the contact of civilization made them brutes, that, when they shall at length live only in the page of history, it is alone through the inspired pen of the novelist that future ages will most delight to contemplate their character. Both Scott and Cooper have thrown an exaggerated poetic interest around the characters they most loved to draw;—the rude Highlander and the savage of the American wilds are, perhaps, equally indebted to the imagination of the novelist for the peculiar charms with which they are invested."

[So. Lit. Messenger.

1047

WITH WOLFE IN CANADA. [by G: Alfred Henty: Scribner, 1886.] "The hero, a lad of 17, is an aide of Washington in the Braddock expedition and a captain of scouts during the later operations on Lakes George and Champlain. In the last 100 pages only the

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story of the capture of Quebec by Wolfe is told, the young captain being the leader of the party first scaling the Heights of Abraham. The book is thoroly interesting, and wil giv the reader a good idea of the military events preceding the conquest of Canada." [Nation. 1065

RED ROVER, The. [by Ja. Fenimore Cooper: Phil'a, Carey, 1827.] "The opening scene is at Newport, on a day of mingled rejoicing and sorro at the capture of Quebec and the fall of Wolfe. A mysterious-looking vessel, reputed to be a slaver, is anchored in the outer harbor, and becomes an object of speculation to three individuals who ar early introduced." [North Am. Review. 1080

WYANDOTTE [by Ja. Fenimore Cooper (1789-1851): Bentley, 1843] "describes the fortunes of Captain Willoughby and his family, who hav settled at the Knoll, a hilloc that rose out of the pond in the form of a little rocky, island. It is minutely described, but without fatiguing you, for every sentence and touch brings out a point of the tempting scene. The spot is also chosen by the settler, partly as being easily defended against any hostile attempt which the savages might meditate, being near the Susquehanna, and at that period on the outskirts of civilization. Our readers may guess from these hints that the fiction is one not only of much domestic interest but of exciting incident." [Monthly Review. 1225

PAUL AND PERSIS [by M.. E. Brush: Lee, 1882] "is a story of Revolutionary times, the scene being laid in the Mohawk Valley. It givs a vivid and charming picture of the

sturdy, God-fearing settlers, and the quaint simplicity of their home life, into which the war with its attendant horrors made such a terrible break. It is tenderly and sweetly told and cannot fail to interest the youthful reader." [Boston "Lit. World." 1390

1779 Sept.

THE PILOT. [by Ja. Fenimore Cooper (1789-1851): N. Y., 1823.] "The scene is almost always on the ocean, and the principal characters ar seamen; of course a very large and valuable part of the book must lose much of its charm with those who hav no acquaintance with sea terms or sea manners. From this circumstance it may not be universally preferred to the Pioneers or the Spy; but we think, it richer than either in passages of original and true humor, of genuin pathos, and of just and natural eloquence. The language is uniformly good, and suited in its character to the occasion, and few books exhibit more accurate and felicitous sketching of human character and conduct, or more graphic pictures of the beauty or terrors of inanimate nature. 'Long Tom' is perfectly original, and is drawn to the life. He is one of a class of men who ar peculiar, not merely to this country, but to a very small part of our country; who leave the little island, which cradled them among the waves, and wander over the ocean, until it is to them as a home, and dry land becomes a strange thing;—and his person, habits, tastes, and thôts ar portrayed with great power and success. The evolutions on shipboard in storm and danger, and the appearance of the sea, convulsed and foaming under the lash of the tempest, ar all described with the same remarkable skill and effect."

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[U. S. Lit. Gazette.]—"The character of Paul Jones is drawn to admiration. The description of his conduct, firm, confident, and collected, whilst guiding the vessel of Captain Munson throu the surrounding dangers, breasting the angry waters, now bounding over a little space of clear sea, and again almost within the dangerous fury of the breakers, evinces the pen of a master, and the whole picture is strong and natural." [N. Y. Mirror. 1400

1780.

THE SPY. [by Ja. Fenimore Cooper (1789-1850): N. Y., 1821.] "The narrativ turns on the fortunes of Henry Wharton, a captain in the royal army, who imprudently visits his father's family at West Chester (the neutral ground) in disguise, and there falls into the hands of an American party under the command of Major Dunwoodie, his sister's lover and his own friend. He is tried and condemned as a spy, but succeeds in making his escape by the assistance of Harvey Birch, the pedler, himself a British spy, and with the connivance of Washington, who, under the assumed character of Harper, had been an inmate at the house of Wharton's father at the time of the stolen visit, and was firmly convinced of the young man's innocent intentions. Harvey Birch, by whose mysterious agency every important incident in the book is more or less affected, tho a convicted spy of the enemy, with a price set upon his head, turns out in the sequel to hav been all along in secret the confidential and trusty agent of Washington. This finely conceived character, on whom the interest of the narrativ mainly depends, is not without historical foundation." [North Am. Re-

view.]—"The conception of the Spy, as a character, was a noble one. A patriot in the humblest condition of life,—almost wholly motivless unless for his country,—enduring the persecutions of friends, the hate of enemies—doomed by both parties to the gallows—enduring all in secret, without a murmur,—without a word, when a word might hav saved him,—all for his country; and all, under the palsyng conviction, not only that his country could not reward him, but that in all probability the secret of his patriotism must perish with him, and nothing survive but that obloquy under which he was stil content to liv and labor. It does not lessen the value of such a novel, nor the ideal truth of such a conception, that such a character is not often to be found. It is sufficiently true if it wins our sympathies and commands our respect. This is always the purpos of the ideal, which, if it can effect such results, becomes at once a model and a reality. The character of the 'Spy' is not the only good one of the book. Lawton and Sitgreaves ar both good conceptions, the rather exaggerated ones. Lawton was somewhat too burly a Virginian, and his appetite was too strong an ingredient in his chivalry." [W: G. Simms.]—"The Spy" "was not merely a triumph,—it was a revelation, for it showed that our society and history, young as they wer, could furnish characters and incidents for the most inviting form of romance. There was a truthfulness about it which everybody could feel. And yet there was a skilful grouping of characters, a happy contrast of situations and interests, an intermingling of grave and gay, of individual eccentricities and nat-

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ural feeling, a life in the narrativ and a graphic power in the descriptions which, in spite of some commonplace, and some defects in the artistic arrangement of the plot, raised it, at once, to the first class among works of the imagination. But its peculiar characteristic, and to which it owes, above all others, its rank as a work of invention, was the character of Harvey Birch." [Homes of American Authors. 1425

BOYS AND GIRLS OF THE REVOLUTION, The [Lippincott, 1876] "consists of stories gathered from old journals, diaries and letters. Most of them are, so far as we know, new, and they are certainly welcome. There is considerable inequality in the working up; all are graphic and interesting, but some run overmuch into sentiment and what is called 'newspaper English,' such as 'glorious nobleness of this night's deeds.' Again, the term 'Boys and Girls' is made to include young men and women. These are slight faults, however, and the book as a whole deserves to be popular. One of the best and truest to the title is 'The Little Black-eyed Rebel.'" [Nation. 1612

THE BOYS OF '76. [by C: Carleton Coffin: Harper, 1876.] "An excellent idea has been admirably carried out. Taking four young patriots, the author narrates their various adventures and experiences; and as one or other of them participated in each of the campaigns and battles, the record makes a complete military history of that memorable struggle. Tho linked with partly fictitious persons, the descriptions of battles are systematic and historically accurate

as well as vigorous, animated, and picturesque; and the introduction of the personal element enables the author to bring in naturally many things which illustrate the society, domestic life, and industries of the period. . . The story of the Revolution has never been more agreeably told. The illustrations, of which there are 300, comprise numerous maps, reproductions of contemporary engravings, portraits of eminent persons connected with the struggle, pictures of historic houses and scenes, etc." [Appleton's. 1613

PETER AND POLLY. [by 'Marian Douglas,' i. e., Annie Douglas (Green) Robinson (1842-): Boston, Osgood, 1876.] "Peter and Polly are motherless twins, mere children at the outbreak of the war when the story opens, and when they are sent by their father to an unknown aunt in New Hampshire, to whose care he entrusts them, himself at the same time joining the Continental army. Their long journey from Charlestown to her aunt's distant home, their somewhat loveless and unhappy life there, Peter's enlistment and departure for the army a few years later, and finally the close of the war, the return of the father and the reunion of the twins, are told in a simple and attractive manner. The story is as plain and unpretending as the times and manners of which it treats, and a story of this kind is as restful and as delightful as an hour spent among the furniture and furnishings of olden times, the spinnets and spinning wheels, the tall clocks, oaken cupboards, and rush-bottomed chairs of our grandmothers. In the opening chapter only, the style is labored, but

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all traces of this are lost as the story progresses." [Library Table. 1615

THE HUNDRED BOSTON ORATORS. [by Ja. Spear Loring: Boston, Jewett, 1852.] "It is pleasant to turn over Mr. Loring's gossiping pages. He writes *con amore*, to be sure, with a pen full of panegyric, which even patriotism wearies of in at the hundredth repetition; but we are accustomed in such chronicles to a little vague enthusiasm, remembering that if there were not a good deal of this commodity, no man could get through the labors of celebrating so large a number of mixed notables and mediocrities. You cannot expect the critical powers of an Aristotle to be applied to such an undertaking. The man who puts his foot into such a thing will not boggle at a puff. Delightful are the unreserved communications of the genuine antiquarian. Facts are facts in his eyes, and one pretty much of the same importance as another. Every date is an era. Every piece of prose broken into irregular lines is poetry. It is astonishing how much a certain species of tombstone verse enters into the New England chronicles. The poetic genius has produced no Spensers or Miltons in that region; but well-nigh every country schoolmaster and parish clergyman has paid the muse the compliment of recording his emotions in doggerel." [Literary World. 1640

WASHINGTON. [by Caroline Matilda (Stansbury) Kirkland (1801-64): Appleton, 1857.] "This work is intended especially for young readers; but many of every age will enjoy it more than any other life of Washington. The only mark of its peculiar adaptation to the

young is the omission of many 'details of battle and statesmanship, the cruelties of war and politics,' and the insertion in their stead of numerous personal anecdotes, not a few of which now first see the light. The writer has succeeded better than any other biographer in vivifying the image and memory of Washington, and had the book been written by a member of his own family, it could hardly have furnished a more thoroughly lifelike exhibition." [North Am. Review.]—A work having the same claims to attention as those mentioned above, but written by an author possessing a larger store of information, and better judgment in the choice of incidents to be described, is the *Life of Washington* by H. E. Scudder, Houghton, 1890. 1645

THE COLONIAL CAVALIER. [by Maud Wilder Goodwin: New York, Lovell, 1894.] "As far as the provinces of the New World could represent the mother country, Virginia and Maryland reflected the Cavaliers as Massachusetts and Connecticut reflected the Puritans. Through local gossip and homely details of life and customs, this little volume offers a sense of fireside intimacy with the Colonial Cavalier, with his open-handed hospitality, his reckless profusion, his chivalry to women, his quick-tempered, sword-thrusting honor, his lace ruffles, buckles, jewels and feathers. Gives glimpses of the ancestry of the Washingtons, Jeffersons, Madisons, Lees, etc. Appendix gives list of authorities on Southern colonial history." [Springfield Library Bulletin. H1653

SOCIAL LIFE IN OLD NEW ENGLAND. [by Alice Morse Earle: Scribner, 1894.] "The author's style is de-

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lightful, and almost every page is interesting. She devotes this volume to the social side of the Puritan's life, treating child-life, courtship and marriage, domestic service, home interiors, table plenishings. We ride with her on turnpikes and understand the ways of travel and the mysteries of the tavern. With bright colors she shows that the inborn love of the Teutonic races for holidays and festivals could not be repressed even by Judaistic Puritanism. 'Raiment and Vesture' are displayed before us, and doctors and patients well described. . . To show her willingness to face the facts usually ignored by glorifiers of the Yankee Puritans, the author devotes one or two pages to the New England custom of 'bundling,' but does not seem to know how widely prevalent it was. Almost as a matter of course she refers it to the nauty neighbors of the Yankees, evidently not thinking it possible that it should have come from England, tho in reality it had been notoriously prevalent for centuries on all the coasts of northwestern Europe." [Critic. 1655]

ON THE FRONTIER [by W: Osborn Stoddard: London, Hodder, 1894] "deals with the life of the settlers and redmen in what was the Wild West in Washington's time. The author has respected the record of history, and has made conscientious preparation of the ground of his story. His frontiersmen are fine sturdy fellows with plenty of grit, and his pictures of their life on the borders of the Iroquois country are uncommonly spirited." [Saturday Rev. H1657]

STORIES OF THE PRAIRIE. [by Ja. Fenimore Cooper: Hurd, 1868.] "For boys of a pretty good

age this book is a desirable one. It consists of the most adventurous and exciting incidents of the most interesting of the prairie stories, separated from the context. They are all the better, perhaps, for the excision, whether we think of young readers or old. The wearisome reflections of the novelist, which are so much dead wood, the reader of these racy stories wholly escapes. And for the rest, the rapid movement of these tales, the stirring character of the incidents, the courage and ready resource of the actors, cannot fail to interest boys and be of service to them. Cooper, whatever else may be said of him, was certainly a straightforward, manly man, without a really unsound streak in him." [Nation. H1659]

EAST AND WEST [by E: E. Hale: Cassell, 1892] "is sure to interest young readers. It narrates the experience of two young Salem people who separately and in different ways found themselves in the Northwest Territory when first occupied. The bright picture of Salem life with which it opens is succeeded by spirited sketches of frontier experience and Indian fighting." [Atlantic. H1672]

NIGHTS IN A BLOCK HOUSE. [by H: C. Watson: Lippincott, 1852.] "So long as we can separate daring deeds from the throes of the suffering with which they are connected, they excite admiration. Well do we remember the time, in our boyish days, when a book like this would fix us in the chimney corner, where we took sides with the bold pioneer in his strifes with the dreaded 'Indians.' But now we think of 'the poor Indian.' We feel

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that only in a most imperfect state of society can such scenes as those described in this book be enacted. Blood and murder ar familiar topics,—weapons of death ar gleaming continually, and make us long for the day when they shal be everywhere supplanted by the plowshare and pruning hook. Still, if we must kno how evil and foolish men hav been, it may as wel be throu interesting forms; and such we hav in the book before us. The stories ar told with a good deal of dramatic vigor,—the language of the times and places is put into the actor's mouth, and the whole forms an exciting account of border struggles and dangers." [Norton's Lit. Gazette. 1877

As collateral reading:—

MEN OF THE BACKWOODS, The. [by "Ascott Ro. Hope," i. e., A. Ro. H. Moncrieff: N. Y., Dutton, 1880.] "Most of the good stories of early backwoods life ar collected in this volume and retold in an entertaining manner. The book may be read with interest by any one who loves stories of adventures in the wilderness. The author has divided the volume into two parts, the first of which is devoted to the white men, the second to the Redskins: and without observing an exact historical order, he has so arranged his sketches as to trace throu the half century during which a constant struggle was going on with the western savages, the principal events which characterized it from the first appearance of the settlers in the valley of Ohio, to the fall of Tecumseh. The concluding chapters giv a great deal of valuable information about the red-man's religion, manners, and ordinary way of life, which has apparently been derived from books of authority." [Nation. 1880

THE WINTER LODGE. [by Ja. Weir: Lippincott, 1854.] "It is a story founded upon Indian warfare and the perils of a frontier settlement in Kentucky. One of the early chapters of the book givs a graphic description of the Mammoth Cave." [Norton's Lit. Gazette. H1716

As collateral reading:—

DANIEL BOONE, AND THE HUNTERS OF KENTUCKY. [by W: H: Bogart (1810-): new ed., N. Y., Miller, 1856.] Boone is here described "not merely as the reckless adventurer and pioneer, but as a patriot and sage. He certainly displayed the gentler, no less than the hardier, traits of the true hero; and his virtues would hav made him the ornament of civilized society, had not his exposures and privations inured him to rudeness of a border life, and made its wild sports, ruf encounters, and thic-sown perils a necessity of his nature. . . . To the life of Boone is added an interesting series of biographies of the early hero-hunters of Kentucky." [North Am. Review. 1720

A LOYAL LITTLE RED-COAT. [by Ruth Ogden: N. Y., Stokes, 1890.] "The heroine is a staunch adherent of the King, altho the war is over. But Hazel's father had, with great personal loss, folloed his convictions, and Hazel loyally folloed him. Her interview with Hamilton, and the fearlessness and naive simplicity with which she givs her opinions on a case which the great lawyer had defended, is one of the best chapters. The Van Vleet tea-party has a genuin colonial flavor." [Nation. 1750

THE UNSEEN HAND [by Elijah Kellogg: Lee, 1882] "is a story of homely life in Western Pennsylvania at the close of the last century. Mr. Kellogg's dry style seems to

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suit the place and times; we always hav respected the sincerity of his purpos and the realistic efficacy of his work; if he had only seen all which he saw from the outside, instead of being in the life itself, he would hav been likely to write better books. There is too little art in them, and yet they hav good stuff." [Atlantic. H1766

A START IN LIFE [by J: Townsend Trowbridge: Lee, 1888] "Is a lively story of life in the Genesee country, when western New York was still a wilderness. The hero, Walden Westlake, goes thither to gro with the country, and this volume relates, in a way to delight the boyish heart, his adventures with a disgruntled schoolmaster and a thievish bear." [Boston "Lit. World." 1767

IN OLD QUINNEBASSET. [by "Sophie May," I. e. Rebecca Sophia Clarke: Boston, Lee, 1891.] "A more graceful and charming tale it would be hard to find. Here is old Quinnebasset with its associations and memories, its old houses and fireplaces, and here ar the very people walking its streets, discussing the electoral votes in the same formal English as during Washington's time. And

here is the heroin keeping a diarum, which she fills with quaint girlish fancies, and doing all the old-fashioned household tasks—spinning, making possets, discoursing on religion, getting into mischief, dressing for a grand ball, teasing her suitors, and being as bewitching and merry as Miss Clarke's heroins always ar, and as full of spontaneous life as the original from whom we suspect this same Elizabeth Gilman was drawn." [Critic. 1790

JOHN BOYD'S ADVENTURES [by T: W: Knox: Appleton, 1893] "Is the story of an American sailor in the early part of the present century. He passes throu the usual experiences of heroes in sea-stories, is attacked by privateers and pirates, is shipwrecked, and makes an involuntary voyage in a slaver. His capture by Algerine pirates and imprisonment in Tripoli giv occasion for an interesting account of some of the episodes in our naval war with the Barbary states. There is a lac of life and color in the story, and there is no originality and very little excitement in it, but it is unobjectionable. John Boyd being a manly fello who deservs his promotion." [Nation. 1799

THE STORY OF THE U. S. NAVY [by Benson J: Lossing: Harper, 1880] "tho intended for boys, is as painstaking, orderly, and minute as if an adult audience wer in vue. There is no attempt at picturesqueness or fine writing. There ar plenty of pictures, portraits, medals, trophies, monuments, famous ships and batteries—and not too many apocryphal vues of naval combats. The peaceful achievements of the navy ar not overlooked, and happily there ar few shameful deeds to cover." [Nation. 1800

PAUL JONES. [by Molly Elliot Sea-well: Appleton, 1893.] "Thackeray's 'Denis Duval' never reached the promised description of the memorable encounter of the Bonhomme Richard as seen from the decks of the Serapis. All Americans hav regretted this, for the master's touch must have added new

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glory to the already world-wide fame of Commodore Jones. We can be well content, however, with the spirited rehearsal of the incidents enacted off Scarborough on Sept. 24, 1784 [sic], which is now presented by Molly Elliot Seawell, in her recently published story. A conscientious study of the sources of history has equipped this capable author for her task, which none will gainsay was well undertaken." [Critic. 1420

1804 Feb.

DECATUR AND SOMERS [by Molly Elliot Seawell: Appletons, 1894] "is a pleasant story, narrating two of the most touching and heroic passages in the history of our navy, the destruction of the Philadelphia off Tripoli, and the

explosion of the Intrepid. The author has not, however, told it in a better way than Maclay tells it in his history, and has not, we think, equaled in pathos or interest her own story of 'Little Jarvis.' Her picture of naval life contains many errors and anachronisms. Historically the incidents are true, tho the traditions of the service are that Stewart, Decatur [1779-1820], and Somers were intimate alike with each other, and that the Intrepid grounded before she was blown up. Miss Seawell will not have written in vain, however, if she make known exploits of the American navy one of which was characterized by Nelson as 'the most bold and daring act of the age.'" [Nation. 1800

THE BOYS OF 1812 [by Ja. Russell Soley: Estes, 1887] "is a general history of the navy from the beginning, under Biddle and Barney, until the fleet commanded by M. C. Perry helped Scott's army to win in Mexico. In clear, straitforward style, with plenty of anecdotes and occasional tid-bits, the Professor leads his boy-readers on from the Delaware Bay to the Irish Sea, and thence by way of Tripoli, the ocean duels of 1812, Lakes Erie and Champlain, to California and the Mexican Gulf. . . The author has unnecessarily cheapened, and so far injured, his work by omitting an index. Even boys nowadays look for that grip on the eel of science." [Critic. 1803

BLUE JACKETS OF 1812, to which is prefixed an account of the French War of 1798. [by Willis J. Abbot: Dodd, 1888.] "The author set to find a first-rate audience, for he has told an interesting story, in an interesting manner, without recourse to the rather cheap frills with which juvenile literature is apt to be decorated. Mr. Abbot writes brightly, occasionally allowing himself the use of imaginary dialog; but for the most part his work is narrative drawn from good sources." [Atlantic. 1805

ZACHARY PHIPPS [by Edwin Lassetter Bynner (1842-92): Houghton, 1892] hope those times were really good enough to condone the badness of a boy who ran away to sea at the tender age of 8, "is a tale of the good old times. We

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and to permit him, when barely of age, to become an acceptable Legation's attaché in London. Certainly Zachary did far better than if he had been good and stayed at home and pursued humdrum knowledge under the shade of Master Tilleston's cane. Whatever of national importance was going on from Boston to Florida, he managed to be in it. A most innocent accomplice of treason, he made one of the picturesque Washita expedition planned in the angry heart of Burr. Barely old enough to blow a whistle, he shared the Constitution's naval fame. Again, in the hand-to-hand tussle between the Chesapeake and Shannon, he was literally right on deck. As a climax of adventure, to him was it given to witness those atrocities in Florida which make Jackson appear more of a murderer than a soldier. Zachary's career makes a capital book for youthful readers, and is not without serious interest. The author's historical vision, while patriotic, is unprejudiced, and he gives history a dramatic value without distortion of facts. Some touches of characterization are very vivid—for instance, in the passing glimpses of Mrs. Blennerhassett and of Burr. Burr's last appearance in New York, poor and persistently dishonest, apparently unmoved by private neglect and public scorn, yet sorrow-stricken by the death of his grandchild, makes one feel, not how ignoble he was, but how noble he might have been." [Nation. 1835]

LIFE AMONGST THE INDIANS. [by G. Catlin (1796-1872): Appleton, 1867.] "Any father of a family who is willing that his boys should read Cooper's novels or Mayne Reid's, and would prefer to have them avoid dime novels and the unnatural backwoods romances of Dr. J. H. Robinson or Emerson Bennett, will

do well to get this. . . The author is himself a highly interesting character, and he not only writes in an exceptionally good style, but with sense as rare and humanity by no means common. His words breathe only sincerity and truthfulness, even where—as when he acquits the Redmen of having ever been cannibals—he speaks too sweepingly in favor of a much-slandered race. Both volumes are divided between North and South America, and in an unexaggerated narrative of actual adventure the boy-reader is most agreeably transported over plains and down rivers and along foreign coasts, learning nothing but what he will be the better for remembering, and getting a much better idea of the Redmen than one adult in a thousand has. If we were teaching school we should make this book and 'Last Rambles amongst the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and the Andes,' a text-book of American history and geography—such a text-book, let us add, as under slavery could never have been tolerated in this country. For when, prior to 1860, would a school committee have approved chapter IX. of the 'Life,' which tells the shameful truth about the Georgia and Florida Redmen?" [Nation. 1900]

WITHIN THE CAPES. [by Howard Pyle: London, Warne, 1885.] "The capes between whose points the tale opens and closes are those of Chesapeake Bay. What gives a most pleasant flavor to the book and makes it of genuine literary importance, despite its unpretending modesty, is the skill with which the author transports us in the midst of a simple and pastoral people, and makes us see and understand their ways and manners. He presents to us a Quaker settlement where people and place are

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alike charming; the men ar grave and brave; the women ar gentle and beautiful; there is a roling landscape and a fertil soll. . . Here is variety enuf, and it is set before us skilfully, with a certain old-fashioned quaintness of a pleasant flavor." [Saturday Review. 1940

MIDSHIPMAN PAULDING. [by Mollie Elliot Seawell: Appleton, 1891.] "The story of young Paulding's adventure with the Dutch landlord and of the winter at Sackett's Harbor is told with considerable snap. . . The way he acted when under fire, and the way the brilliant victory of McDonough on Lake Champlain was fôt, and what part Midshipman Paulding took in it—all this is wel told. The book stics to facts without being matter-of-fact or prosy in style." [Critic. 1945

THE SIGNAL BOYS [by G: Cary Eggleston: Putnam, 1877] "depicts impossible characters in improbable situations. The story remains very poor fiction for all that; just as the historical setting given them falls entirely to lend reality to the adventures described. For the rest, the battle of New Orleans in 1815 is made the motiv of the narrativ." [Nation. 1947

1815-20.

GREY HAWK. [by J: Tanner: Lippincott, 1883.] "An unadorned tale of life on the Red River of the North in the early part of this century is the autobiographical history of J: Tanner's captivity. This, edited by Edwin James, the historian of Long's expedition to the Rocky Mountains, was a classic, in its way, more than 50 years ago. It has now been condensed and reprinted under English editorship, as 'Grey Hawk.' It

is the true story of a little boy, stolen in Kentucky by Shawnees, who grew up adopted and naturalized among the Ottawas, to whom he was transferred by purchase. Its interest lies in its direct speech and in its homely details of the barbarism and poverty of nomadic hunters, often distressed for want of food and often in misery from rum. The savage virtue of hospitality and the civilized vice of drunkenness have many examples in its pages, and one learns that life among the less fierce tribes of the Northwest was an irregular succession of hunting, starvation, very transient abundance and carousing, cold, and poverty." [Nation. 1950

SNOW-SHOES AND CANOES [by W: H: Giles Kingston: Lippincott, 1876] "purports to describe the early days of a fur-trader in the Hudson's Bay Territory. It is an unpretentious narrative, easily understood and certain to interest. We might compare it with Gerstaecker's works, but the English author has less imagination and a much less graphic style than his German prototype. In fact, we rather recommend the story for its apparent adherence to facts and the small quantity of romance in it. It has much to tell of hunters, trappers, voyageurs, and Indians, and the hardships of life, half a century ago, in the region now known as Manitoba." [Nation. 1955

ANSEL'S CAVE [by Albert Gallatin Riddle (1815-): Cleveland, Burrows, 1893] "is a story of early life in the 'Western Reserve,' opening in 1813, when these lands wer covered by a great forest, and communication with the outside world was throu an almost unbroken wilderness. The story was

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written twenty years ago, and because the personages go by their proper names, publication was delayed until the death of the principal actors and the dispersion of their descendants." [Critic. 1900

As collateral reading:—

HISTORY OF THE U. S. AND ITS PEOPLE. [by E: Eggleston: Appleton, 1888.] "The author omits to notice that Texas revolted against a government which prohibited slavery, and treats the morality of the Mexican war, which was one of pure slaveholding aggrandizement, as an open question to this day. In fact, all which is said of Texan independence is very misleading." [Nation. H2052

OSCEOLA. [by [T:] Mayne Reid: Hurst, 1859.] "The scene is Florida; and, altho it begins with some scenes of striking adventure and 'palpitating interest' at a somewhat earlier period, it is upon the war of the Indian possessors of the soil with its wily invaders from the north, that the main portion of the story is made to bear. When compelled to depart, for a few pages, from his ingenious dovetailing process to give the reader a clearer insight into the historical and political position of the 'men and things' with which he deals, and prove his assertion that his 'writing is in truth a history,' the author gives a clear account of the history of Florida, from the cession of the territory by Spain in 1821 to the outbreak with the Redmen in 1832. He traces the gradual conflict with the 'pale-faced usurpers,' who were 'moving down from the north'; the sad story of covenant 'solemnly made, and solemnly sworn to,' which guar-

anteed the right of the Seminole tribes to her soil, but 'shamefully broken,' upon the principle that 'covenants between the strong and weak are things of convenience, to be broken whenever the former wills it'; and the formal declaration of the 'Great Father' of the U. S., that the Seminoles must be dispossessed and remove to other lands. 'You will not go willingly? Be it so. We are strong; you are weak; we shall force you,' was 'the spirit of the reply Jackson made to the Seminoles' when they resisted the proposition and refused to leave the land of their birth. . . . Altho a few chapters read somewhat more like a chronicle than incident dexterously dovetailed into a work of fiction, yet they are brief, well written, and full of soul-stirring interest." [Lit. Gazette. 2056

THE HISTORY OF UNITED STATES. [by T: Wentworth Higginson: Harper, 1885.] "In the opening chapter, 'The First Americans,' we have a brilliant essay on the Mound-Builders, or, rather, the Pueblo-Builders, to whom the author believes the whole aboriginal race belonged. The second chapter—'The Visit of the Vikings,' is a vivid sketch of those villainous old heroes who were the terror of their times—more of them in fact, than of their discoveries in North America. The author does not trouble himself much about the many minor matters which so lumber history; he seizes the few salient points, and, with the perfection of his touch, makes them stand out before us as

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living pictures, as actual scenes, in which, somehow, we seem to have an important part. . . 'Our Country's Cradle' is one of the best chapters, giving the scenes and times of Washington's administration with vividness—Mrs. Washington, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Sedgwick, and the rest, all the society and 'ton' of the times. The politician, the statesman, the real student of history must delve in details of facts and figures, and must go elsewhere than to this author to find them. But the life of a people, the salient points of their religion, customs, politics, history, are what the millions everywhere, the youth especially, are most concerned with, most interested in,—will nowhere be found more delightfully presented than here." [Boston "Lit. World." 2067

A BOY'S TOWN. [by W: Dean Howells: Harper, 1890.] "There can be few men who could remember so keenly and genially, could note so aptly, and could render so sympathetically and almost coherently, the chaotic life of a boy [in Ohio]. All the happiness, the grief, the fear, the bigotry, the ambition, the cruelty, and the tenderness strangely stirred in the heart of a boy by his growing vital force, are depicted in the author's best manner, simple, sensitive, and genial." [Boston "Lit. World." 2103

THE CEDARS: More of Child Life. [by "Ellis Gray," i. e., L. T. Cragin: Boston, Lockwood, 1877.] "The good and rather rare qualities of the author of 'Long Ago' [1876] reappear, so that children who have read the earlier instalment will not

be disappointed by the present. The story continues to be autobiographical, and evidently from experience, and if it has become somewhat more romantic, we suppose this is due not to conscious embellishment on the part of 'Ellis Gray,' but to the increased age of her youthful characters. Ellis is now 12 and at boarding-school, while Dic is within a year of entering Harvard—say 16. The author's best praise consists, we apprehend, in the fidelity of her descriptions and suggestions of Boston and suburban life a quarter of a century ago." [Nation. 2121

SALTILLO BOYS [by W: Osborn Stoddard: Harper, 1882] "is a pleasant story, the scene being a town in central New York 30 years ago. The boys described are from 13 to 16 and belong to a school in which the master endeavors to impress the value of self-government upon his pupils. This lesson is fairly well brought out in the various incidents given of life in and out of school." [Nation. 2125

1855-59.

THE BOY SETTLERS. [by Noah Brooks: Scribner, 1891.] "It is well that the rising generation should learn the history of those times—the struggle to free Kansas from the iniquitous institution of slavery; the toils, the hardships, the successes of northern emigrants. The Indians and herds of buffaloes sweeping in vast armies across the prairie, form exciting episodes of the story. As a vivid and careful study of one of the most significant periods of American history, this book will be appreciated and enjoyed by readers young or old." [Boston "Lit. World." 2133

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HEROES IN HOMESPUN [by Ascott Ro. Hope [Moncrieff]: London, 1894] "deals with the early history of the more active and militant spirits of the Abolitionist movement from the days of J: Woolman to those of J: Brown." [Saturday Review. 1850

THE SAILOR BOYS OF '61. [by Ja. Russell Soley: Estes, 1888.] "This clear, spirited and authoritative narrative is quite within the comprehension of children, but it is not at all 'written down.' It can be read with interest by adults, and we know of no better brief picture of the naval features of our civil war. The spirit in which Prof. Soley writes is admirable, and Southerners can read his pages from beginning to end without offense." [Nation. 1900

CUDJO'S CAVE [by J. T. Trowbridge: Boston, Tilton, 1864] "is a spiritedly written tale. 'Cudjo' is a runaway slave, and his 'Cave' is among the mountains of Tennessee. We have perils, escapes, and flights; and it would appear that all those in Tennessee who had Northern proclivities, whether white or black, were hunted down like wild beasts. One poor schoolmaster gets tarred and feathered, and whipping white women seems not altogether uncommon. The descriptions are all excellent." [Reader.]—"The plot is well conceived and sustained, and the interest never flags from the first page to the last. There is no dull reading in the book, no interminable preludes or introductions. The hero is a young schoolmaster, and a real hero he proves himself in his gentleness, conscientiousness, and manly moral and physical courage. Carl, the German boy, is an inimitable picture of young German life and character. Toby, the house negro, is, in his mingled stupidity, cunning, and faithfulness, drawn to the life. Nor are the negroes of the cave less excellent. Events hurry forward, different characters are

strangely grouped, new elements and capacities constantly developed, while truth to the original conception is constantly adhered to. Graphic descriptions and picturesque situations abound." [Continental. 2200

CAPTAIN PHIL. [by M. M. Thomas: Holt, 1884.] "The hero is an orphan lad who accompanies his older brother during the whole of the war. He is present at the first battle of Bull Run. Afterwards he joins the Western army, under Rosecrans, remains with it during the pursuit, first of Bragg and afterwards of Johnson, and is in the battles of Shiloh, Murfreesboro, and Chickamauga, and in the march to the sea. All the phases of camp life, its humors and its hardships, the peculiarities of the different men, their talk, their songs, their heroism, often their simple piety, are represented with a graphic force and truthfulness worthy of great praise. Scattered through the book are incidents, almost every one of which, Mr. Thomas assures us, 'is a real experience,' of courage and devotion displayed on the battlefield, and especially after the battle, in rescuing or in succoring the

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wounded. Equally well done are the descriptions of the contrabands and the poor whites, and the scenery of the country through which the army passed." [Nation. 2235

IN WAR TIMES AT LA ROSE BLANCHE [by M. E. M. Davis: Boston, Lothrop, 1888] "stands among the best of the liter war books in its graphic pictures of plantation life, from a strictly domestic point of view—even from a nursery standpoint; for it is a child's observation and experience and memory which give form to these charming sketches—a child who sees her young brothers go off to the war, and who sits upon the fence to wave them a goodbye as they march down the lane; who sees the work of the sugar plantation devolving on her mother's shoulders; who finds that a Yankee boy among those encamped on the lawn can 'play ladies' with her and make delightful wooden dolls. An unaffected pathos and simplicity make these pages seem, not descriptions but experiences; the figures which move through them, old and young, black and white, live and have a veritable being. The whole book, in its truth and tenderness, is like one of its pictures—a morning-glory growing on a soldier boy's grave." [Nation. 2245

TWO LITTLE CONFEDERATES [by T. Nelson Page: Scribner, 1888] "is a most natural, pleasing, and at times touching story. The scene is laid in a plantation in Virginia, and the adventures described are those of two boys who, too young to join the army, yet come freely in contact with the excitement, anxiety, privation and sorrow which war entails." [Nation. 2250

JED. [by Warren Lee Goss: Boston,

Crowell, 1889.] "In some respects this is the best boys' book about the Civil War we ever read. The hero, a Massachusetts lad who, having been a drummer-boy before the war, wins his shoulder-straps by faithful service and falls in one of the last skirmishes, is a manly fellow with a noble spirit, of whom no boy can read without being the better for it. There is an air of truthfulness about the book, also, which confirms the author's statement that the incidents narrated are real ones. The description of Andersonville is an unusually powerful piece of writing, while the account of the escape of Jed and his companions possesses a thrilling interest." [Nation. 2255

TOM CLIFTON. [by Warren Lee Goss: Crowell, 1892.] "His hero migrates in youth from New England to Minnesota, and goes through the adventures, perennially fascinating, of establishing a new home, hunting, fishing, farming, and exposure to 'blizzards.' The civil war breaks out, and the youth, with a group of companions, enlists. Mr. Goss did not serve in the West, but his experiences in the ranks need but little change to insure verisimilitude when his boys fight at Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, and Missionary Ridge. Its horrors of capture follow, and thrilling efforts at escape, with final release in time to share the hurrahs at the return of peace. There is, perhaps, too much history for successful fiction, but boys are good at skipping, and for the more faithful readers the history is fairly close to the accepted version of the campaigns the author describes." [Nation. 2256

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THE LOST ARMY. [by T. W. Knox: Merriam Co., 1894.] "Two Iowa boys of 15 attach themselves as wagoners to Gen. Lyon's army. After the battle of Wilson's Creek they accompany S. R. Curtis in his memorable march throu Arkansas to Helena. The detailed description of the two campaigns is enlivened somewhat by the scouting and foraging adventures of the boys. The book contains a considerable amount of historical information, but no map of Arkansas." [Nation. 2258 1861-5.]

AMONG THE CAMPS. [by T. Nelson Page: Scribner, 1891.] "Each story has reference to some incident of the war. A vein of mingled pathos and humor runs throu them and greatly hithens their charm. It is the early experience of the author himself, doubtless, which makes his pictures of life in a Southern home during the great struggle so vivid and truthful. There is none of the bitterness of the contest, however, to be perceived in the book, as the author has wisely chosen incidents in which Confederate and Union soldiers meet only to do some kindness to a child." [Nation. 2275]

ON THE PLANTATION. [by Joel Chandler Harris: Appleton, 1892.] "The autobiographic character of this book invests it with peculiar interest. The sub-title calls it 'a story of a Georgia boy's adventures during the war,' and it is really a valuable, if modest, contribution to the history of the war within the Confederate lines, particularly on the eve of the catastrophe. While Mr. Harris in his preface professes to hav lost the power to distinguish between what is true and what is

imaginativ in his episodical narrativ, the reader readily finds the clue, and it is instructiv to notice how 'Uncle Remus' humor is robbed of its contagiousness when the tale is about a funny incident in his own experience which he is too conscientious to embellish. The history of the plantation, the printing-office, the blac runaways and white deserters of whom the impending break-up made the community tolerant, the coon and fox-hunting, forms the serious purpos of the book, and holds the reader's interest from beginning to end. Like 'Daddy Jake,' this is a good anti-slavery tract in disguise, and does credit to Mr. Harris' humanity." [Examiner. 2280]

MY DAYS AND NIGHTS ON THE BATTLE-FIELD. [by C. Carleton Coffin: Ticknor,—also Low, 1864.] "This book is freely illustrated with daring incidents on the battle-field, and with numerous diagrams of the ground. There is also a leaf devoted to the explanation of military terms. And, altho it is freely spiced with what Southern sympathizers call Northern brag, there is little doubt it will be a favorit with all young readers. Many of the descriptions ar capital, and the illustrations assist the reader gréatly." [Reader. 2291]

As collateral reading:—

YOUNG FOLKS' HISTORY OF THE WAR [by J. Denison Champlin (1834-): Holt, 1881] "can be heartily recommended. Indeed, the book givs a great deal more than it promises, for it is equally wel adapted to general readers. It is, in short, a wel written and entertaining history, fair and impartial in tone and aiming rather at incident and

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graphic narrativ than at political and strategic analysis, altho these ar not neglected; affording, therefore, probably as good an account of these events as most wll desire. It is copiously illustrated as wel with maps and plans, as with portraits, vues, and pictures of special objects of interest. Few or none of the illustrations ar 'made-up' pictures. There is an index." [Nation.

2294

THE CIVIL WAR [by Mrs. C. E. Cheney: Estes, 1893] "can be heartily recommended. The first few pages strike one as being rather stif and artificial in style, and altogether there is too great tendency toards digression and 'moralizing.' The story, however, is exceedingly wel told, and in a spirit of keen sympathy with the objects and results of the war, if at times a little intolerant in tone." [Nation.

2295

MARCHING TO VICTORY [by C: C. Coffin: Harper, 1888] "deals with the events of 1863. The greater part is necessarily taken up with an account of the military operations; but those civil events, both at home and abroad, directly connected with the war ar also intelligently treated. The author's descriptions of the great battles, especially those of which he was an eye-witness, ar exceedingly spirited. He would have given a better idea of each battle as a whole, however, if many of the minor details, such as the movements and fortunes of each brigade engaged, had been omitted. Due credit has been given to the valor and patriotism of the Confederates, and, but for a few passages where the author's feelings hav got the better of his judgment, the book will giv its readers a clear conception of the magnitude of the contest, and at the same time inspire in them a true pride in the men, both North and South, who fôt it. Numerous illustrations, maps, and an index ad to the value and attractivness of the volume." [Nation.

1955

FREEDOM TRIUMPHANT, the Fourth Period of the War of the Rebellion, from September, 1864, to its Close. [by C: Carleton Coffin: Harper, 1891.] "The opening of the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley is the starting-point of the narrativ, and once in motion the author keeps on in his hearty, sometimes headlong fashion to the end of his story. He mingles personal experience with historic incident, and thus personally con-

ducts the reader. He has a commendable way of placing at the close of each chapter a list of the authorities to which he has referred. If Mr. Coffin's style is both journalistic and hily accented, one only wonders that he can keep his pace so wel as he does." [Atlantic.

H2298

1876.

LITTLE SMOKE. [by W: O. Stoddard: Appleton, 1891.] "The scene is

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the Blac Hills. The real hero is not the Sioux boy whose name the book bears, but Bert Raynor, a plucky Ohio boy, who, having ventured into this region in company with two prospecting miners, is captured by savages. They spare him solely because of his courage and endurance. Life in a lodge is well described, as ar also some of the sports of the Ogalallah youth. Interwoven with Bert's story ar the adventures of his two white companions, which ar amusingly told. Gen. Custer's defeat and death and Bert's escape ar the closing incidents." [Nation. 2400

POLITICS FOR YOUNG AMERICANS. [by C: Nordhoff: Harper, 1875.] "The object of this little work is 'to explain in simple language, and by familiar illustrations fitted for the comprehension of boys and girls, the meaning and limits of liberty, law and government, and human rights, and thus make intelligible to them the political principles on which our system of government is founded'; the author ads that 'the book grew out of an attempt in a few letters to instruct his oldest son in the political knoledge which every American boy ôt to possess to fit him for the duties of citizenship.' These extracts indicate pretty clearly where to look for the merits of the work and its defects. As a volume of advice on the leading questions of contemporary politics, addressed by a thôtful and conscientious father to a bright boy of 16 or 17, who had been already familiarized by the household talk and reading with political nomenclature and the relations and in some slight degree the history of existing parties, it may be hily commended. It would be difficult to find, indeed, a safer guide for a young man getting ready to 'cast his first ballot,' and we say this all the more readily because we ar in hearty agreement with nearly all Mr. Nordhoff's political and economical opinions. The chapters on Property, Money, Labor and Capital, the Usury Laws, Banks, Banking and Currency, Greenbacks and Commerce, Strikes, the Malthusian Theory, Prohibitory Laws, and on economical questions generally, ar excellent. It would indeed not be easy to improve on them for the purpose named." . . . The work, however, is said to be dogmatic. "In short, the best training for politics, as for most other things which one can giv a boy, is to teach him not so much what to think as how to think, and above all to think accurately and closely." [Nation. 2000

GEOGRAPHY:—MEXICO.

AMONG THE LAWMAKERS [by Edmund Alton [Bailey]: Scribner, 1886] "is written for boys, but most adults can read it with profit, for the rules and procedure of Congress ar a deep mystery to the rest of the world. It contains a graphic picture of the administration of our Government, and the picture is made more complete by digressions, such as not merely illustrate in detail the work of Congress, but 'also exhibit by examples the constitutional relations between the three departments of the Government.' Some of the titles of chapters will giv a good notion of the scope of the book: The Federal Executive, Secret Sessions, Counting the Electoral Vote, Close of a Congress, An Inauguration, The Federal Judiciary, A Vacant Chair, Into the Hurly-burly [the House of Representatives], Foreign Relations, An Impeachment Trial. It wil be seen that there ar few phases of public life in Washington which ar not described here with more or less fulness." [Nation. 2005

THE BOY TRAVELLERS IN MEXICO. [by T. W. Knox: Harper, 1889.] "The author has made a careful study of the best works on Mexico; he has attained a hi degré of accuracy. . . Cortez burns his ships (p. 251) in the old style; probably the orators hav given that error an indestructible life." [Nation. 2100

THE CRUISE OF A LAND YACHT [by Sylvester Baxter: Boston: Authors' Mutual Pub. Co., 1892] "givs a lively and interesting narrativ of a trip to Mexico in a private car. He has devised a party of young people with pretty clearly marked surface peculiarities, but the substance of his book is in the description of life in the Southwest. The book affords young readers a very agreeable introduction to Mexican scenery, life and antiquities." [Atlantic. 2110

THE MYSTERY OF ABEL FOREFINGER [by W. Drysdale: Harper, 1894] "is the story, wel told and rapid in movement, of the haps and mishaps befalling two boys during a West Indian and Mexican tour, and, tho full of adventure, is, as boys' books go, noticeably free from exaggeration and over-sensationalism." [Atlantic. 2115

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BY RIGHT OF CONQUEST. [by G: Alfred Henty (1832-): Blackie, 1890.] "It is decidedly daring to introduce an English boy in Mexico during the triumphant invasion of Cortez, but the thing is not incredible, and Roger Hawkshaw is the most promising of heroes when he sets sail from Plymouth for the West Indies, and is wrecked on the coast of Central America. He makes his way to Tabasco, and finds himself eventually in Texcoco, where he is regally entertained. 'Was ever an English boy in so strange a strait as mine?' he asks. 'What an extraordinary people! Gold seems as plentiful with them as common pottery with us.' Tho he does not become cacique, the Aztec king Cacama offers the hand of his sister to him, and he eventually marries the lovely Amenche, and goes home laden with wealth. But long before this happy event he endures not a little calamity and abundant fighting under Cortez. Prescott's brilliant work has of course supplied the author with the richest material of romantic history, yet it must be admitted that his skill has never been more convincingly displayed than in this admirable and ingenious story." [Saturday Review. 570

THE WHITE CONQUERORS [by Kirk Munroe: Scribner, 1894] "is a story of Mexican feuds at the time of the Spanish invasion. The author accepts the romantic be-

liefs as to the measure of civilization and refinement of Mexico in the days of Cortez, and writes accordingly; but his story is most of the time independent of this. It is realistic, exciting, sanguinary, altho relieved by some sentimental passages. As a story it is interesting, and as an endeavor to revivify an American period which has almost passed from the thöts of men, altho the civilization depicted was the hiest on our continent, it deserves hi praise." [Godey's. H572

As collateral reading:—

MONTEZUMA. [by E: Eggleston: N. Y., Dodd, 1880.] "Montezuma was a Redman in the strict sense of the term, but a hero of a different type from the Red Jacket, Brant, and Pocahontas. In classing Montezuma with these he tactily accepts Morgan's vue, that the Mexicans wer but more advanced Redmen; we ar surprised, therefore, to find here the old vue of the character of the Mexican empire as an absolute monarchy, with a court of great splendor and elaborate ceremonial. This notion we supposed had been completely disposed of by Morgan and Bandelier. It is important that our young people should not hav their minds preoccupied with false conceptions; and the true vue is certainly as picturesque as the false, and far more interesting. Apart from this we hav nothing but praise." [Nation. 575

THE KNOCKABOUT CLUB IN THE ANTILLES [by F: A. Ober: Estes, 1888] "is a rambling description of the various ilands, written to accompany pictures of all degrees of excellence and appropriateness. It contains considerable information, and enables the reader to form a fairly strong impression of the life and scenery of the places visited." [Nation. 2150

THREE VASSAR GIRLS IN SOUTH AMERICA. [by Lizzie (Williams) Champney: Estes, 1884.] "The style is without charm, and the heroins are unattractive. The story, however, is meant to be of only secondary importance, and to serve as a lure to the reader to absorb the information contained in this account of a journey to the Amazons, etc. The author draws her facts and illustrations from good sources." [Nation. 2200

THE BOY TRAVELLERS IN SOUTH AMERICA. [by T. W. Knox: Harper, 1885.] "The boys study the history of the places they visit, as well as the accounts of the other travelers, abstracts of which are given in the form of letters or in conversations. Much attention is also paid to a description of the natural products of the various countries. The narrative is skilfully interwoven with this solid information, and the book almost always interesting. . . The book would have been far more useful had the author taken the pains to add an index. A table of contents, however full, by no means takes its place." [Nation.]—"The book describes the adventures of two youths in a journey through Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Argentine Republic, and Chile, with descriptions of Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego, and voyages upon the Amazon and La Plata rivers: it is a cyclopaedia of information, which makes one's head reel, but which appears to be calmly assimilated by Mr. Knox's youths. Boys are cormorants, however, and we have no doubt they would make a moderate luncheon of this book." [Atlantic. 2205

CORTEZ AND PIZARRO [by W. Dalton: London, Griffin, 1861] "is a résumé of the histories of the two great Spaniards who conquered Mexico and Peru, rewritten in a very graceful style, and with an appreciative spirit. In his preface, Mr. Dalton acknowledges his indebtedness to the old Spanish chronicler, Bernal Diaz, as well as to the more modern pages of Prescott, Irving and Helps." [Critic. 2220

between Venezuela and the Pacific. They take part in the war of liberation against [1810-31] the Spaniards, who are ultimately defeated and compelled to recognize the independence of the country. These warlike sketches are interspersed with details of natural history." [Saturday Review. 2226

IN NEW GRANADA [by W. H. G. Kingston: Nelson, 1879] "we have a picture of a Scotch family settling in the province which lies

THE 'GRAND CHACO [by G. Manville Fenn: Partridge, 1892] "is descriptive of the adventures of an exploring party on the Parana and Paraguay, and is one of the best stories the author has written. The pictures of forest scenery, and of

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wild animal and vegetable life ar respect for nature and truth, the excellent. Without a touch of ex- story is thoroly interesting and extravagance, and with a consistent citing." [Saturday Review. 2240

HISTORY. [SEE GEOGRAPHY.]

TEN BOYS WHO LIVED ON THE ROAD FROM LONG AGO TO NOW [by J.. Andrews: Lee, 1885] "and whose early lives ar here sketched, ar Kablu, the Aryan boy, who came down to the Plains of the Indus; Darius, the Persian boy, who knew about Zoroaster; Kleon, who ran at the Olympic Games; Horatius, whose ancestor 'kept the bridge so wel'; Wulf, who helped to make England; Gilbert, the Page, who wil one day become a Knight; Roger, who longed to sail the Spanish Main; Ezekiel Fuller, the Puritan boy; Jonathan Dawson, the Yankée boy; and Frank Wilson, the boy of 1885, who rides to and from school 40 miles every day in the cars. The writer has designed in these very interesting sketches to trace the progress of our race from its Aryan source to its present type. Altho this book describes children, and is so written to be attractiv as wel as instructiv to children, the account of their surroundings at the different periods indicated has been so faithfully studied out, and is so clearly described, that few grown persons wil fail to enjoy it and to learn something from it. The style makes the book wel suited for reading classes." [Nation. 2300

INVENTIONS.

STORIES OF INVENTORS [by E: Everett Hale: Roberts, 1885] "begins with Archimedes and Friar Bacon, and ends with Nasmyth and Bessemer. The author's method is to allow the subjects to tel their stories. With some he has been fairly successful, but with others, the material at his disposal was not so easily used. Much in the account of the steam-engine, for instance, is beyond the intelligence of his readers." [Nation. 2340

LIFE OF ROBERT FULTON, and a History of Steam Navigation [by T: W. Knox: Putnam, 1886] "sketches the first attempts at river boats on a large scale, the growth of the fleet on the Great Lakes, the early boats on British waters, and, most interesting of all, perhaps, the history of the Atlantic traffic.

LITERATURE.

The romance of the Cunard and Collins and Inman and Guion and other lines is told with fairly minute particulars of famous ships and memorable disasters and fast passages; there is a pathetic obituary of the 'Great Eastern' and a closing chapter on naval architecture and exploit." [Boston "Lit. World." 2345

LITERATURE.

THE CHILDREN'S BOOK. [ed. by H. E. Scudder: Houghton, 1881.] "To present in new shapes the old and familiar tales of infancy and youth is the perpetual endeavor of publishers, and this season we have a conspicuous instance in 'The Children's Book.' Mr. Scudder may be said, in his selections, to have sought to 'sweep the decks,' for he begins with Aesop, and carries his readers through fairy tales, folk-lore, Andersen's tales, the Arabian Nights, the moral tales of Goldsmith, Aiken, Edgeworth, and Opie; through Gulliver, Munchausen, and classical mythology; to say nothing of the poetry—hymns, ballads, romances, etc. This little quarto is, of course, not exhaustive of the sources drawn upon, but it touches nearly every age and variety of taste." [Nation. 2350

FIRST STEPS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE [by Arthur Gilman: Houghton, 1873] "is not meant for the young readers, but all young folks from 11 to 99 will find it very useful indeed. It is just the book for any boy or girl who wishes to know what English literature means, where it comes from, what it is good for, and how it is to be enjoyed. And also it is just the thing for persons who know these things, and who like to hear all about it again, in a few words. It is a very long book or a very short one, just as you choose to make it. You may read it through in a day, or you may study and study it for months,—a good and safe companion always." [St. Nicholas. 2375

STORIES FROM FAMOUS BALLADS. [by "Grace Greenwood": Ticknor, 1860.] "All famous ballads are so close to Nature in their conceptions, emotions, incidents and expressions, that it seems hardly possible to change their form without losing their soul. The present little volume proves that they may be turned into prose stories for children and yet preserve much of the vitality of their sentiment and the interest of their narrative. Grace

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Greenwood has contrived to combine simplicity with energy and richness of diction, and to present the events and characters of the ballads in the form best calculated to fill the youthful imagination and kindle the youthful passion for love and adventure."

[Atlantic.

2385

TALES FROM SHAKESPEARE. [by C. and M. Lamb, with a continuation by Harrison S. Morris. In four volumes. Lippincott, 1894.] "Lamb's 'Tales' have been read by millions of people, most of whom wished that the authors had not stopped with only about half of the plays. Mr. Morris has attempted to make good the deficiency, and thousands of young people should feel greatly obliged to him, for he has done the work well, altho the Lambs used, by preference, the most romantic material, ignoring most of the historical plays. Any one not yet supplied with the older tales should now see a double inducement to buy them." [God-ey's.

2395

THE GIRLHOOD OF SHAKSPERE'S HEROINES. [by M.. (Novello) Clarke: Putnam, 1851.] "The design seems to be a portraiture down to the most familiar details of what the girlhood of Catherine, Ophelia, etc., must have been. Premising that such characters really lived and spoke and acted as Shakspeare represents, her intention is to let us know the events in early life which shaped their minds and produced those mental features, so clearly and wonderfully delineated by the great dramatist. The shrew Katherine and her boy-lover Giulio Vinci are drawn with force. The spoiled girl is here before us, who, with the fate of human nature, is to become the shrew of Shakspeare. Bianca is as clearly represented as her sister. [So. Lit. Messenger.

2396

SHAKSPERE FOR THE YOUNG FOLK [N. Y., Ford, 1882] "is a presentation of three plays, A Midsummer Night's Dream, As you Like It, and Julius Caesar, very much as the editor, R. R. Raymond, might read them to an audience of young people; that is, with parentheses of explanation between the more attractive and intelligible dramatic lines. The idea is capital and not ill carried out." [Atlantic.

2400

THE CHILDREN'S GARLAND FROM THE BEST POETS. [by Coventry Patmore: Cambridge (Mass.), 1863.] "With excellent

judgment and discrimination, the editor has selected more than 170 pieces 'fitted to please children of and from the age at which they have usually learned to read.' Among the pieces thus brôt together are many of the fine old English songs and ballads, copious selections from Cowper, Southey, Campbell, and Wordsworth, Lord Macaulay's splendid ballad of 'The Armada,' and poems by Bryant, Longfellow, Lowell, etc. 'The test applied,' says the editor, 'has been that of having actually pleased intelligent children, and my object has been to make a book which shall be to them no more nor less than a book of equally good poetry is to grown persons.'" [North Amer. Review. 2425

CHILDREN'S TREASURY OF ENGLISH SONG. [by Fr. Turner Palgrave: Macmillan, 1875.] "The compiler's taste is unexceptionable. He has had in view children of 9 or 10 and those of 15 or 16 years of age, and has divided his work into 2 parts accordingly. The selections are mainly lyrical and of a high order. Footnotes explain difficult or obsolete words, and at the end are notes historical and critical and a chronological list of authors." [Nation. 2430

STORIES FROM THE ITALIAN POETS [by Leigh Hunt: Chapman,—also Putnam, 1846] "being a summary in Prose of the Poems of Dante, Pulci, Boiardo, Ariosto, and Tasso, with comments. . . The poems are turned into admirable stories—the swell, the power, the passion, and the beauty of Italian verse, are all made manifest and familiar to the common every-day eye and ear—not merely by translation, but by rendering their fictions into conversational, life-like, and understandable scenes, incidents, and characters, which move and speak with clearness, force, and meaning. To do this required no common power, and Mr. Hunt has proved himself a master of his art; he has thoroughly embodied the spirit of the originals, and placed before us a series of pictures, the truth of which must be felt by all ranks and kinds of people, and which, but for his labors, might have remained a mystery, except in name. To strip the poems of the great Italian masters of their flowing verse, and startling, quaint expression, and by inversion and reduction bring them within the fireside view and manner of speech, without sacrificing a single beauty of the original, argues almost magical power, and, though this is not the

age of miracles, yet the task has been accomplished; that which has hitherto been a volume sealed, a fountain closed, is now opened fair to the eye, and overflowing to the sense and fancy. All have heard of Dante, Ariosto, Tasso, &c., but few have been able to contemplate their beauties or drink in the spirit of their labors." [Albion.]—"The author has selected the best incidents and descriptions, and translated them into a poet's prose. We call it so, for its picked and choice expression. The simple strength, the earnestness, the passion, in the prose of this book, we do not think have ever been excelled. Every syllable is straightforward, sincere and unsuperfluous. The mighty Florentine stands out from the rest in the grim majesty which belongs to him. We are not aware that the real truth of Dante's connection with Beatrice was ever distinctly stated, until now, by Mr. Hunt. All his biographers seem to have shrunk from the disenchanting conclusion which his own writings lead us to in this matter. If we mistake not, indeed, Rossetti founds upon the sonnets in the '*Vita Nuova*,' here quoted by Mr. Hunt, a purely abstract and allegorical meaning. But we think Mr. Hunt right; and are always gratified for the truth of anything, even when it brings in question so world-wide a romance. The '*Humors of Giants*' and the '*Battle of Roncesvalles*' are the subjects taken from Pulci. It was this fine, honest, mirthful poet who first blended the serious and facetious in the old fables; and Mr. Hunt, who finds in him the raiser of romance out of street ballads, and the founder of the chivalrous epic, has done him hearty justice. Alas! that we can make no stay among the knights and damsels, the magicians and giants, the enchanted palaces and gardens, the flying horses and harpies (all so true to themselves, all so consistent with the laws that govern them), which crowd the wonderful imagination, and the large-hearted, liberal fancy, of divine and glad Ariosto." [Examiner. 2450]

TALES FROM ARIOSTO. [Paul, 1879.] "The story of 'brave Rinaldo's lovely lady' is a sealed book to all children, and to many grown persons, and there is no one who cares about literature at all, still less who cares especially for the great epics, who will not be grateful to the editor for the work she has done so well. It is not everyone who feels the charm of these tales. The

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knights, male and female, and the beautiful maidens with whom Spenser has made us familiar, as a weariness to the flesh of many readers, and these would of course find Ariosto equally tiresome. To others the very names of Sacripante and Bradamante have an unspeakable attraction; for they transport us into a world which is not fairy-land, nor history, nor allegory, but a world apart, with some of the characteristics of each, and a light and color peculiarly its own." [Saturday Review. 2455]

NATURAL SCIENCE.

THE YOUNG FOLKS' ASTRONOMY [by J. D. Champlin: Holt, 1881] "is an admirable little text-book for beginners, who ô to find it as entertaining as a fairy tale." [Atlantic. 2500]

IN THE SKY-GARDEN [by Lizzie (Williams) Champney: Boston, Lockwood, 1876] "is an ingenious and felicitous essay to teach children a few of the most interesting facts about stars. It does not fall into the error, so common in books of juvenile science, of appending philosophical explanations, of which 'Science in Sport,' the book last mentioned, is an extreme specimen. It is adapted to plastic memories; but little truth is told, and that little is dressed in cheerful, wholesom stories." [Nation. 2505]

A BUNCH OF WILD FLOWERS FOR CHILDREN. [by Ida Prentiss Whitcomb: Randolph, 1894.] "The author has arranged the common wild flowers, traced their family resemblances, and described them succinctly but effectively in a series of brief chapters with outline illustrations which greatly aid the eye and supplement the descriptions. The book is so small, so simple, and so direct in style that it is eminently fitted to be the companion of children in their out-of-door life." [Outlook. 2550]

THE STORY OF A MOUNTAIN. [by W. Shepard Walsh: Lippincott, 1889.] "How a mountain is born, grows, is destroyed and its materials redistributed, how it serves as a tide-mark of geologic ages, what flora and fauna it shelters upon its bosom, is told with skill and power. From first to last the economy of water is well illustrated, and the talk about rivers, rains, clouds, rain, steam, and vapor—subterranean, terrestrial and celestial—is

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maintained with spirit between Prof. Morian and the young folk of the story." [Critic. 2600

ON THE HILLS. [by F. Starr: Lothrop, 1890.] "This work consists of a series of elementary essays on geological topics, in a style fitted to attract young readers. The best part of the book is the good-humored personal element, with narrativ of the author's field experience, by which the essays ar brôt down to a form of statement which boys may easily appreciate. The briter readers of such a book may be led to the excellent result of going out on the hils themselv and discovering that they too can find stories which ar worth telling, for they will be flavored with the delight of personal effort." [Nation. 2605

THROUGH MAGIC GLASSES. [by Arabella Burton (Buckley) Fisher: Appleton, 1891.] "The glasses ar the lenses which make the telescope and microscope; the spectroscope also, and the photo-camera, with their wonderful disclosures, ar brôt into use. The book is simply a clear, animated and most attractiv introduction to the study both of astronomy and of the loer forms of life." [Atlantic. 2700

THE STORIES MOTHER NATURE TOLD HER CHILDREN [by J. Andrews: Lee, 1888] "tels some of nature's quiet laws and habits of sea and land, and wil help supplement the imperfect knoledge which we cannot conceal before the scrutinizing questions of childhood." [Critic. 2705

NATURAL HISTORY.

BIRCHWOOD. [by "Jak," i. e., Annie Bowles Williams: Crowell, 1885.] "A city boy hires himself out to a farmer to pic berries. With other boys and girls, he forms a natural-history society. They fit up an old house for their collections of wood, minerals, birds and insects, and start a library and reading room. The story is naturally told, and the children whose doings ar recorded ar thoro boys and girls." [Nation. 2750

THE RIVERSIDE MUSEUM [1886] "is a distinct advance on 'Birchwood,' of which it is the sequel. The author shos that both boys and girls can find much pleasure, as wel as profit, in studying some branch of natural history. The narrativ is thoroely healthful in tone, and does not depend upon sensational incidents to sustain

its interest. The account of the old naturalist is very amusing."
[Nation. 2751

CHARLEY'S TRIP TO THE BLACK MOUNTAIN [by G. E. Roberts: Masters, 1862] "is nothing more than the narrativ of a walk with a boy of seven, possessing the instincts of a naturalist. It breathes a kindly and affectionate spirit, contains some lively descriptions of scenery, and the bit of romance introduced at the close is graceful and pretty. We may call it a prose idyl, and believe it wel calculated to find favor with boys of the thôtful type." [Parthenon. 2760

HISTORY OF MY PETS. [by "G.. Greenwood": Ticknor, 1859; U. S. Book Co., 1890.] "We bespeak a welcome for 'Stories of My Childhood,' now reissued after their first appearance, but comparing favorably with the major part of our juvenile literature in interest and in literary style. They hav the pre-eminent merit, almost lost sight of in the too conscious productions of the present day, of being written with an eye single to the children who ar invited to read them. Hence clearness, directness, simplicity in the narrativ, with nothing for adults to read between the lines." [Nation. 2800

QUEER LITTLE PEOPLE AND THEIR FRIENDS [by Harriet (Beecher) Stowe: Ticknor, 1867] "is a thoroly delightful and healthful book. The childlike love of beasts and birds and insects is rightly and wisely drawn upon, not by asking children to lâf at beasts in the habits of men, but by translating the real life of the animals into humanity as literally as children's intelligence would allow. There ar capital bits of satire and fun in them. We hav enjoyed it very much, and expect all wide-awake children and all childlike grown people to enjoy it too." [Nation. 2805

JOE AND THE HOWARDS [by C.. Stedman Newhall: Boston, Graves, 1869] "is a sensible, pleasant book which it wil do most boys and girls good to read. 'I think,' says its author, 'that a child's book should be at once instructiv, entertaining, and true to nature.' So she goes on to make a book by using what she herself has learned in some of her open-air study of natural history, choosing for presentation facts which the children may themselves observ any day that they like to look for them. But, facts being dry things, our author puts them into a story; and

this she does so well—not making the story servile to the facts, as do most writers who make her attempt, and not giving us impossible personages, but personages really well-drawn—that she fairly earns the praise she hoped for, of being both entertaining and true to nature.” [Nation. 2810

OUR DOMESTIC PETS [by J. G. Wood: Routledge, 1870] “gives a good deal of information about the best ways of caging and taming various birds, insects and animals, which children ought to find interesting and valuable. Mr. Wood writes pleasantly, and with a practical knowledge of his subject which, while it admirably adapts his work to the children for whom it was intended, makes it also agreeable reading for such of their elders as take interest in the various matters discussed. The hiving and swarming of bees, the care of silk-worms, and the management of canaries, are among the numerous topics treated, and the letter-press is accompanied by sufficiently careful diagrams and illustrations.” [Nation. 2815

FRIENDS WORTH KNOWING [by Ernest Ingersoll: Harper, 1881] “may be commended as an agreeable account, sure to interest boys and girls, of the manners and customs, so to speak, of many native birds, beasts and insects.” [Atlantic. 2820

BROTHERS OF PITY. [by J. H. (Gatty) Ewing: N. Y., Young, 1882.] “The author has the faculty of combining scenes and incidents from natural history with the forcible teaching of needful lessons, and yet without the least suspicion of a perfunctory moral. It is a surprise to find a book so simple in style, so picturesque, whether it be by a mere hint, as of the robin redbreast lying dead in the moonlit quarry and the sexton beetles busy about him, or the fuller drawing of the home of the hedgehog.” [Nation. 2825

NATURAL HISTORY FOR YOUNG FOLKS [by C. (C.) Campbell: Nelson, 1884] “is evidently the result of years of research on the part of the author. Her object has been to simplify the more scientific side of the subject, and ‘to explain how the different orders of animals, from man down to the duckbilled platypus, resemble one another.’ The chapters are arranged according to the latest and most advanced system, and the book is not too much padded with anecdotes, but is yet thoroughly entertaining.” [Saturday Review. 2827

NATURAL HISTORY.

WINNERS IN LIFE'S RACE [by Arabella Buckley [Fisher]: Appleton, 1882] "is devoted to the vertebrates, here called the 'great bac-boned family.' This book is a successor to the author's 'Life and Her Children,' which treated invertebrates. . . A careful examination has revealed no serious errors, and from incidental remarks it is evident that the author [who was secretary to Sir C: Lyell] has resorted to recent and eminent authorities for the facts which are marshalled with praiseworthy clearness in orderly succession. The illustrations are fresh and accurate. There is little poetry, no cant, and no objectionable sentimentality. There is an excellent index." [Nation. 2830]

LITTLE FOLKS IN FEATHERS AND FUR AND OTHERS IN NEITHER. [by "Olive Thorne" Miller: Dutton, 1879.] "Of this book we can speak almost unreservedly in praise. It is very unconventional talk, on the childish level, about penquins and turtles, and earwigs, and armadilloes, and devil's darning-needles, and crabs, and codfish, and much else. The illustrations are excellent." [Nation. 2835]

QUEER PETS [by "Olive Thorne," i. e., Harriet (Mann) Miller: Dutton, 1880] "comprises a collection of stories descriptive of the pets of a little girl. Birds and animals from all parts of the world are purchased for her, and their habits and peculiarities are charmingly described." [Nation. 2840]

FOUR FEET, TWO FEET, AND NO FEET [by Laura E. (Howe) Richards: Estes, 1885] "is a most attractive book. It is crammed with illustrations remarkable for their truthfulness and beauty; and accompanied by short stories, prettily told, which convey much information about birds, beasts and insects." [Nation. 2845]

THE LOOKABOUT CLUB [by M. E. Bamford: Lothrop, 1887] "gives an account of a family club organized by some dwellers in the country and of the curious creatures they found in the brooks and fields. It is pleasantly written." [Nation. 2850]

DOG LIFE. [Nelson, 1874.] "There is hardly a boy of any age who would not take delight in the stories contained in this well-printed volume. The subject is one of the most absorbing and charming which can be set before the young." [Nation. 2900]

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THE CAPTAIN'S DOG [by L. Enault: Crowell, 1888] "is a charming story. The dog's character and intelligence are drawn by a loving hand, his human companions pleasantly sketched, and the incidents of the story told with grace, humor and esprit." [Nation. 2905]

THE IVORY KING [by C. F. Holder: Scribner, 1886] has "chapters on mammoths and mastodons, the sacred White Elephant of Siam, baby elephants and tric elephants, and of the ivory traffic in Africa." [Boston "Lit. World." 2907]

OCEAN WONDERS. [by W. E. Damon: Appleton, 1879.] "'Every man,' says the author, 'ô't to hav a hobby. There is no real life without enthusiasm for something; and there is no passion so healthful as that for natural objects.' At any rate, no hobby can be so well worth pursuing when summering in the country. Tired mothers seated here or there on a stray roc, while their children are digging in the sand, and willing but unable to answer the questions which these constantly ask, will find this handsome volume as necessary as a shawl and a sun-umbrella; while children of a larger growth, like butterfly-hunters in the interior, will by its aid more intelligently and thoroughly enjoy all the strange products of the sea." [Library Table. 3000]

BOYS AT CHEQUASSET [by A. D. (Train) Whitney: Loring, 1865] "is chiefly devoted to delightful annals of bird's-nesting, with much lore about the eggs. It has also the wholesome moral for parents, that a taste for collecting natural objects, besides the innumerable out-door sympathies to which it leads, is one of the best means for making a child systematic and thoro in all his ways." [North Amer. Review. 3005]

THE BUTTERFLY HUNTERS. [by H. Stevens Conant: Ticknor, 1868.] "The author's aim being to interest the young in a rather tempting natural pursuit, she is at liberty to stimulate curiosity by the use of almost any supposable incidents and adventures." [Nation. 3100]

INSECT LIVES. [by Julia Perkins (Pratt) Ballard (†1894): Cincinnati, Clarke, 1879.] "The introduction gives the necessary information to the beginner, and then the author in a very charming and easy way shows from her own experience the delights of watching the spinning of the cocoon and the shedding of it, and

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the emergence of the known moth from the unknown shel; how the entomologist's curiosity is piqued and gratified; how fastidious in their diet worms are found to be, and the rest. The young naturalist cannot fail to be stimulated by this book, and will be rightly directed by it." [Nation.]—"It is written with the most agreeable simplicity and good sense. The volume is abundantly illustrated with the well-engraved studies of insects in their different stages of transformation; and it is to be as cordially praised for these as for the graceful, unaffected, and interesting quality of its literature." [Atlantic.

— SAME, *Among the Moths and Butterflies*. [Putnam, 1890.] "The author has gathered numerous interesting and curious facts about the more remarkable American insects. Especial attention has been given to the rearing of the mature insect from the cocoon, the characteristics of the chrysalides, and the distinctive manners and habits of the various caterpillars and their parasites. The illustrations are exceptionally fine. Mrs. Ballard successfully avoids technicalities on the one hand, and the trashy style affected by some so-called 'popular' writers. We do not know of any book better fitted to interest well-grown boys and girls in the insect life about them." [Nation. 3105

MY GARDEN PETS [by M. Sue Adelia (Davis) Treat: Lothrop, 1887] "is a charming little book for old or young. It describes, in unaffected style, some phases of the life of spiders, ants and wasps." [Nation. 3110

BUZ. [by Maurice Noel: Holt, 1886.] "A good deal of information about bees is very pleasantly given. . . The daily life of the hive, the division of labor, the perils of the bees, and their marvelous instinct are brought clearly before the mind. One forgets at times that the purpose of the book is not simply entertainment, but instruction." [Nation. 3115

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THE BROWNIES: Their Book. [by Palmer Cox: Century Co., 1887.] "These tiny, moon-eyed grotesques now have a whole book wherein to disport themselves, and may clamber and scamper and skip and slide through 144 pages. So eager and irre-

pressible ar they that they even tumble and pour out over the cover. Within, we find them skating, bicycling, playing tennis and base-ball, canoeing, tobogganing, visiting the circus and menagerie—and, indeed, it is difficult to mention any amusement, likely to commend itself to a wel-regulated Brownie in which they hav not indulged." [Critic. 3498

ANOTHER BROWNIE BOOK [by Palmer Cox: Century Co., 1890] "seems like an international exhibition of Brownies, there is such a crowd of them in policemen's helmets, Chinese cues, German peaked hats, French blouses and every conceivable national and professional costume. Their sports and vocations ar as varied as their dresses. They congregate like the peoples on the plain of Shinar to build a colossal sno man; they deliver the most subversiv scientific lectures in the academy; they hav a yacht-race worthy of being reported in any number of 'extras'; they hit the mark in every sense at an archery competition; and they hav that degree of success when they go fishing which human fishermen claim to hav." [Critic. 3499

THE BROWNIES AT HOME. [by Palmer Cox: Century Co., 1893.] "Any child who had not already become acquainted with Mr. Cox's 'Brownies' is to be pitied, for the artist's little people ar so numerous and so funny that children who hav not met them hav missed a great lot of fun." [Godey's.]—"If a thôtful person wer called upon for a reason for the hi esteem in which the Brownies ar held, he might truly say it is because of their indomitable energy. Their drolery of figure, face and action is surely something to admire, but it is their energy, their dauntless refusal, to be suppressed, which makes them just what they ar. And is it too fanciful to imagin that Mr. Cox shares with his offspring this excellent quality? When one thinks he has led his children their very last dance, lo and behold! he and they turn up again; and then it is all hands round, down the middle, into the secret places of the White House or over the face of the World's Fair, in just the same amusing, irrepressible swarms as of old." [Atlantic. 3500

THE BROWNIES AROUND THE WORLD [by Palmer Cox: Century Co.; Unwin, 1894] "wil rejoice the hearts of children. The pictures of this antic folk ar as full of drolery as ever. Their

FICTION:—ANIMAL STORIES.

passage across the Atlantic on a raft suggests some of the most diverting drawings. They visit all the countries of Europe and not a few in Asia, and everywhere sho themselves to be a race of infinite freak and irrepressible fun." [Saturday Review.]—"The ever-welcom little beings swarm as usual over the pages, getting themselvs into and out of new scrapes, and entertaining their admirers with new antics, while they vue the world and its wonders and comment upon them." [Nation. 3501

LITTLE-FOLK LYRICS. [by Frank Dempster Sherman: Houghton, 1892.] "A little volume of playful verse, in which the writer almost unconsciously, one may say, for the most part dramatizes as an imaginativ and fanciful child. He is not quite so original in this as Mr. Stevenson in his inimitable *A Child's Garden of Verse*, but he is by no means without his own special skill and charm. The verses ar such as a happy, healthy-minded child wil enjoy in companionship with an older friend, and the older reader wil find a common ground on which they may meet." [Atlantic. 3515

ANIMAL STORIES.

ÆSOP'S FABLES. [by T. James: Murray, 1848.] "Fables,—that is, moral or prudential tales, having beasts, birds, or other irrational objects for speakers,—ar indebted, if not for their origin, at least for their introduction into Greece to Æsop. Yet the fame of Æsop rests solely on tradition. There is great wisdom and not a little wit in these fables. Probably there is no other book, of the same compas, in which so many valuable lessons ar suggested to human prudence. We find 'sermons in stones, and good in everything.' The value of the precept is incontestable in every case; and could we trace all our knowledge to its source, we should be surprised, perhaps, to see how much of what is practical and useful in life we o to fables. This edition is remarkable for the clearness and conciseness with which each tale is narrated; and the reader will not be

slo to acknoledge his gratitude to Mr. James for having relieved the book from those tedious and unprofitable appendages, called 'morals,' which used to obscure and disfigure the older editions." [Examiner. 3601

THE JUNGLE BOOK. [by Rudyard Kipling: Century Co., 1894.] "Mr. Kipling is a ninefeenth-century Æsop. In this spirited, delightful book he has dramatized the beasts of the jungle, the wolf, the tiger, the jackal, the elephant, the panther, and has even associated a man 'cub with them; he has entered also into the hide of the camel, the mule, the terrier, and the horse, and all for the sake, not of pointing a moral, but of delineating character, and telling the varied life which goes on just beyond the inner eye of man. Verily man is extending his kingdom of letters. Barye's ani-

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mals ar hardly more works of art than ar Kipling's." [Atlantic. 3615

THE JOYOUS STORY OF TOTO

[by Laura E. (Howe) Richards, London: Blackie, 1896] "may be read with pleasure by most children, and by some grown people, too. The language is natural and humorous, and the conversation of Toto and the creatures of the forest, who ar his only playmates, is spontaneous and spirited. Miss (sic) Richards has an amusing way of individualizing the characters of these friends—the bear, the raccoon, the squirrel, etc.—who all meet to enliven the blind lelsure of Toto's grandmother in a lonely cottage in a wood. Toto is not thron into slumber in order to hear and see these things, and the author has recourse to no artifice to create an illusion. Utterly impossible things happen in a probable and natural manner which little people may believe in or not as they list. Toto himself is a nice healthy American boy. The book contains extravagant stories within a story extravagant in itself. Some of the creatures ar not bad raconteurs, and the grandmother's tales ar, considering their source, delightfully purposless and moralless." [Saturday Review. 3625

MOTHER MICHEL AND HER CAT [by Emile de la Bédollière: Phil'a, Leipzig, 1864] "is a delightful little book for young people. . . . The story was, we think, intended, in a quietly humorous way, to travesty the style of such novels as 'The Mysteries of Paris.' It leads Mother Michel's cat throu many perilous adventures, occasioned by the animosity of a deadly human fo; but it givs the excellent animal a calm death, at last, at a venerable age, as also a monument and an epitaph. The grotesque idea of the tale is exceedingly pleasing to fancy, and there is good natural wit

and contagious sprightliness in the manner of its elaboration." [Albion. 3640

LITTLE SPECKLY, or The Adventures of a Chicken, told by Herself, [Routledge, 1878] "is a fable of French origin, and very good and wholesom in every way. This extraordinary fowl, who escapes the pot with unvarying success amid all her shifting experiences hi and lo, city and barnyard and forest life, would be perfectly happy but for the acquired knowledge that she has no soul. She contrives, however, to furnish many a salutary lesson to those who hav souls in the course of her entertaining narrativ, and may wel become as an authoress the pet which she began and ended by being on account of her resemblance to a partridge." [Nation. 3650

UNDER THE DOG-STAR. [by "Ma. Vandergrift," i. e., Ma. T. Janvier: Porter, 1881.] "'Jock' writes his autobiography, which we ar by turns ready to pronounce most canine or most human, to prove the falsity of the common sayings about 'a dog's life' and 'a cat-and-dog life.' He inserts the stories to which he from time to time listens with his play-mates the children. One of them, 'The Onion that Sprouted,' is quite a marvel of the story-teller's art, in its unaffected simplicity and its faint touch of pathos. Its moral is exactly the one which the history of 'the Peppers' failed to teach—that keen, sweet pleasure may be found in the love and care of little things." [Nation. 3665

FAIRY STORIES.

FAIRY TALES: Their Origin and Meaning [by J. Thackeray Bunce: Macmillan, 1878] "fairly down to the level of childish comprehension, and simply and entertainingly com-

posed. Nothing but good can come of the comparisons here instituted between the mythology and folklore of the several Aryan nations. Norse, Gaelic, German, Russian, Greek, and Indian fables are delightfully mingled, and their identity established with an effect quite broadening to the juvenile understanding." [Nation. 3700

THE FAIRY BOOK [by Dinah Maria (Muloch) Craik: Macmillan, 1863] "gives us all the old favorites, and most of the pretty stories of Mrs. D'Aulnoy. There are also a few tales of German or Scandinavian origin. The old English stories of 'Jack the Giant Killer,' 'Tom Thumb,' &c., have been left unaltered in their 'charming Saxon simplicity of style, and intense realism of narration.'" [Parthenon. 3702

A STOREHOUSE OF STORIES. [ed. by C. M. Yonge: Macmillan, 1872.] "Its contents could it have been suffered to pass away and be forgotten. Every one of its four hundred solidly printed pages is a legitimate possession of the English-speaking nursery. 'Evenings at my Grandmother's' and 'Elements of Morality' occupy by far the greater portion of the book. With the first-named, the three or four Persian stories called 'Blossoms of Morality' fit very well, and 'A Puzzle for a Curious Girl' naturally pairs off with Salzmann's prosaic modern and realistic 'Moralisches Elementarbuch.' This last is given in the translation by Mary Wollstonecraft. . . 'Family Stories' are downright fairy tales of the most approved description, and are hinged on to the various actions—conduct and misconduct—of an interesting family of eight generations, just one year apart in age." [Nation. 3704

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST. [Cundall, 1843.] To Perrault (1628-

1703), whatever the Messrs. Grimm may say, we owe the popular form of this most enchanting of all the fairy tales. We call it so, because its moral is one which can not sink too early or too deeply into children's hearts: the lesson which teaches them that gentleness and grace of mind, that loveliness and beauty of soul, may triumph over the worst disadvantages of ugliness and worldly privation. Perrault was a man of real depth and great variety of acquirements; and in a cheerful old age turned to this wise work of instructing and entertaining children." [Examiner. 3708

FRIENDS AND FOES FROM FAIRY LAND [by Lord Brabourne: Little, 1885] "deals altogether with elves and witches, in 3 stories of unequal length, but all markedly original in treatment, well sustained in interest, and excellent in style, though there is no condescension to the infant vocabulary. There is true imagination in developing the several characters, whether human or brute, and it is seldom that descriptions of natural scenery are so felicitous without being labored or conscious." [Nation. 3710

THE NECKLACE OF PRINCESS FIORIMONDE [by M. De Morgan: Macmillan, 1880] "is a charming, fresh and genuine collection, and of even merit. The first three of the seven stories have to do with malignant witchcraft; the last, the 'Wise Princess,' is an allegory, teaching that happiness and duty are inseparable; while the 'Pedlar's Pack,' the 'Bread of Discontent,' and the 'Three Clever Kings,' are so many clever satires with very obvious morals." [Nation. 3715

CRYSTALLINE; or the Heiress of Fall Down Castle [by F. W. Shelton: Scribner, 1854] "is the old story of 'the Maid and the Magpie'

worked over, and made as good as new. We feel that a delicate spirit is at work subtilizing the main facts of the legend, and imparting a rare poetical meaning to its litest details. In its present form the whole is a dainty prose poem." [Albion. 3720]

A BOOK OF FAIRY TALES. [by Sabine B. Gould: Dodd, 1894.] "Whoever values his eyesight will not read far in this volume. Tho the type is good and clear, and the paper exceptionally unreflecting, the page is quite spoiled for want of leads." [Nation. 3725]

TING-A-LING [by Frank R: Stockton: Hurd, 1869] "is the name of the fairy-hero of this rollicking set of stories. He is the smallest kind of a fairy, as one may guess by knoing that his sweetheart, Ling-a-Ting, was drowned in a tear. He is the intimate friend of the largest and most amiable of giants, and the two together confound the machination of the most deformed of dwarfs, in aid of the loveliest of princesses and the most gallant of princes. The regular fairy story machinery is put in requisition, especially that of the Arabian Nights. But as no person capable of inventing so good stories as those of the Thousand and One Nights will ever do so with the earnestness which givs those immortal tales their chief fascination, so the author of 'Ting-a-Ling,' tho he relates with an ingenuity which will claim the youthful attention, does so in such an evident spirit of burlesque that he must draw forth the protestations of all but the very youngest of his readers—or the oldest. A good deal of enjoyment, we should think, could be got out of it when the oldest read it to the youngest, especially from the account of the five magicians, and their offering to the dwarf. The pic-

tures ar notably commendable, being full of humor." [Nation. 3730]

THE FLOATING PRINCE. [by Frank R: Stockton: Scribner, 1881.] "Mr. Stockton easily surpasses in humor all American writers for children. His drolery is as spontaneous and unexpected and original as that in 'Alice's Adventures.' Nothing can be more absurdly clever than these stories. We must ask pardon of the readers of St. Nicholas for assuming that everybody does not kno that the Floating Prince is a young gentleman of good family who starts on his travels in search of all the other requisits of a kingdom besides a ruler, and pics up his army and navy and chancellor-of-the-exchequer and aristocracy and common people as he goes along. The school-boy aristocrats desert, and their adventures form a story by itself, and less lafable than that to which it serves as a sequel. Here the central conceit is of a city which runs down and has to be wound up." [Nation.]—"It is a capital book, if one has lost all his reverence for fairies. If the comparison is not too shocking, it is a sort of atheistical fairy-book, very funny, very clever, and very enjoyable, if one has got over his belief. We recommend it to all parents, and they can do as they think best about sholing it to their children." [Atlantic. 3731]

THE BEE-MAN OF ORN. [by Frank R: Stockton (1834—): Scribner, —Low, 1887.] "Nothing could be more imitabily and inexhaustibly delitful than this sheaf of 'fanciful tales.' . . We think that older people appreciate even better than children their demure and elusiv humor, as they do that of 'Alice's Adventures.' The book is full of people who ar entitled to become classic figures—the Bee-Man himself, the

Languid Youth, the Very Imp, the Griffin and the Minor Canon, Old Pipes, the Jolly-cum-pop, and the rest of the genial and plausibly impossible train. Mr. Stockton's sunny fancy has done more than to give a great many people pleasant half-hours from time to time; it has really added a distinct charm to literature, and, so far forth, to life." [Overland.]—"Imagin an orthodox fairy tale addressed to grown people, told in the language of the most modern every-day life, and stripped of mystic meaning or commonplace moral; add to it a number of sly and lightly aimed hits at human foibles—that is a description of Mr. Stockton's new stories. It would be idle to describe the fanciful humor of them." [Athenæum.]—"The method by which Mr. Stockton controls the vagaries of his familiar is well known. His work is gravely to demonstrate a grotesque or ridiculous proposition in plain and direct language. The writers of the famous fairy stories of all ages and climes knew the value of this method, and furious satirists have availed themselves of it at once to cloak their literal meaning and to poison their shafts. Mr. Stockton uses it neither to scourge evil nor to reform abuse, but with the wholly beneficent intention of provoking spontaneous laughter. In the story of 'The Griffin and the Minor Canon' there is a hint of more serious purpose. Here the author seems to emulate those achievements of true humorists which are greater than the successful provision of pure amusement. Beneath the fantastic imagery it is not hard to discern the self-seeking ungenerous, cowardly mob contrasted with the exceptionally modest, unselfish and courageous individual. The griffin is a novel symbol for even-

handed justice, encouraging the good and terrorizing the wicked. He is a creature of most upright soul, of beautiful discrimination and insight. We can not but regret his demise, and wish that it were possible to resuscitate him. Here and there on the earth's surface may still be found a community which would be none the worse of a permanent griffin to persuade it, by wagging his red-hot tail, to honor and reverence a minor canon." [Nation. 3732

THE WATCHMAKER'S WIFE, AND OTHER STORIES. [by Frank R. Stockton: Scribners, 1894.] "There is always an access to honest pleasure when a fresh volume of Mr. Stockton's stories comes out. Never did one keep the same manner so unchangeably, and yet vary the incidents so widely. It is interesting, by the way, to note how frequently this writer adds to the effectiveness of his stories by making the story-teller one of the characters. It is an affidavit of the credibility of the tale, which the tale sometimes requires." [Atlantic. 3733

ADVENTURES IN FAIRY LAND [by R. H. Stoddard (1825—): Ticknor, 1853] "Is one of the most charming little series of fantasies which ever came from the pen of a poet. The airy creations of the gifted author live and move in an atmosphere of love which seems to belong to the 'heaven' which 'lies about our infancy.' Too much praise can not be bestowed upon the purity and tenderness of that which pervade the volume. Mr. Stoddard has proved himself the friend and benefactor of children by the delicious 'adventures,' and many a fireside will be gladdened by them." [Southern Lit. Messenger. 3736

THE ROSE AND THE RING [by "Michael Angelo Titmarsh": Harper, 1855] "Is a charming little piece

of foolery, illustrated with the most grotesque designs. It was produced for the Christmas diversion of some English children. No doubt these little folk were delighted with the Fairy Blacstic and her marvelous doings, and with the beautiful Bet-sinda, while Kutazoff, Hedzoff and Hogginarmor enabled them to 'sup full of horrors.' Everywhere the bright wit of Mr. Titmarsh flashes throu, like a blade beneath a worn and rusted scabbard." [Southern Lit. Messenger. 3737

THE CARAVAN. [by W: Hauff (1802-27): Appleton, 1850.] "This is a good translation of a good book. The stories are thoroughly German, tho the costume and manners are Asiatic, and from their supernatural character, take a strong hold upon the feelings throu the imagination. The Spectre Ship is especially powerful." [Graham's Mag. 3738

ARABIAN DAYS' ENTERTAINMENTS. [by W: Hauff (1802-27): Boston, Phillips, 1859.] "All of us remember the Arabian Nights, the delight of childhood, the intoxication of hours stolen from the playground or the declension of pen n a—ah, what would we not give to read it once again with the freshness and joy of its first perusal, when our faith was firm in the ring and the lamp, when all its rosy lights invested our future, and each one of us looked forward with confidence to the possible palace and its attendant vassals! So tenderly does the memory of that early enchantment linger in our heart, that we are inclined to regard with the greatest favor all books designed to afford children a like satisfaction. This volume consists of a series of stories in which the glorious absurdities of Oriental reverie are mingled with the fantasies of Teutonic superstition. . . . The title

of 'Arabian Days' Entertainments' is promising of enjoyment, and the promise is more than kept, for the stories are not only fascinating, but pure and innocent." [So. Lit. Messenger. 3739

HAUFF'S TALES. "A Hauff revival is by no means a bad feature of the juvenile publications of the current season. There is, to begin with, a new issue of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s edition of the 'Märchen-almanach,' which they appropriately entitle 'The Arabian Days' Entertainments'; then comes the fresh translation, by E: L. Stowell, styled 'Tales of the Caravan, Inn, and Palace' (Chicago: McClurg); and finally, six of the series (less than half), without their setting, are presented in Pinkerton's 'Little Mook, and Other Fairy Tales' (Putnam's). All these versions are illustrated, and the last two have partly borrowed from the same source. Mr. Stowell's is to be praised for its fidelity and completeness, and for its good English; Mr. Pinkerton's is rather to be called a paraphrase. On the other hand, the New York edition is somewhat more open and tasteful in its typography. These are the main considerations for purchasers, who will in any well-stocked bookstore find all three volumes side by side for comparison. Nor will it come amiss to examine, if accessible, the 'Selections from Hauff's Stories,' published two years ago by the Rivingtons (London). Designed by its teacher-editors as a first German reading-book for schools, it contains 'The Caliph Stork,' 'The Phantom Crew,' 'The Amputated Hand,' 'The Rescue of Fatima,' 'Little Mudj,' and 'The False Prince' in the original text, with an exhaustive vocabulary, while the fifth and sixth stories are closely translated in an appendix.

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There ar many families in which such a book will serv a double purpose." [Nation, 1881. 3740

ABDALLAH [by E: René Lefèvre Laboulaye: Scribner, 1870] "is an allegorical romance, full of thôt, fancy and feeling. It may be vued as an admirable work of art, interesting to readers of all ages; too imaginativ to be considered as a sermon in disguise, but particularly adapted to enlist the sympathies of youth on the side of right, and to inculcate lessons which penetrate the more deeply by being received unconsciously throu the medium of fantastic and graceful fiction. The scene is laid amid the misty grandeur of the East, which is associated in the mind of the young with gorgeous spectacles and incidents, both natural and supernatural. The narrativ is exceedingly interesting, and exclusivly Oriental, and the author, carefully avoiding all wearisom digressions, happily contrives to giv, as if by accident, in the course of his story, striking delineations of Oriental manners, customs and characters." [Hearth and Home. 3743

TALES OF THE SIXTY MANDARINS. [by Ramaswami Raju: Cassell, 1886.] "The enthusiasm of Prof. H: Morley, in his introduction, is as wel founded as it is sincere: 'This is a real book of new fairy tales.' A slight examination of the rollicking pages shows that it is more than a collection; it is a selection of the best gems out of a heap of jewels." [Nation. 3745

FOLK-TALES OF BENGAL. [by Lal Behari Day: Macmillan, 1886.] "Like all Oriental fiction, with its astonishing fertility of invention and its endless surprises, these tales hav an irresistible attraction, and there is nothing in them—from big-amy to burying alive—which need

keep them out of hands to which the 'Arabian Nights' is allowed. The grotesque outweighs the bloody; and neither ar the few ghosts calculated to make children nervous or sleepless." [Nation. 3750

JAPANESE FAIRY WORLD [by W: E. Griffis: Schenectady, Ja. H. Barbyte, 1880] "fils an undoubted gap in child-lore, and needs chiefly a more literary finish to giv it an assured place in our standard collections. The tales ar wel chosen in point of interest, and their infrequent bloodiness never approaches that of 'Hop o' my Thumb.' The first dozen of the two or three dozen ar without exception readable, and we hav set a mark against several which follo—'The Fisherman and the Moon-Maiden,' for its pretty sentimentality; 'Smells and Jingles,' on account of its identity with a wel-known Western fable." [Nation. 3755

DANISH LEGENDS. [by H. C. Andersen (1805-75): Pickering, 1846.] "This is a charming little book. . . There is an occasional Northern coloring, but only so far as it could not be helped. All the rest is so free from anything national or exclusiv, that we do not remember to hav met any production so given up to a sense of the variety of being that exists in the universe. We hav so strong a sense given us of the feelings of ducs and ducklings; of swans and storks; of mermen and mermaidens; of nitingales, flowers, and daisies; even of slugs and cuttle-fish; and of what all sorts of animated creatures round about us. think, do, and might say if they could speak; that one's consciousness as a human being almost becomes lost in the crowd. The fault of the book is, that all the stories hav too much meaning; that they overflo with intention and moral;

not always obviously, sometimes obscurely, but still with incessant diligence. You desire occasionally something more childish and less clever. But the genius and refinement are undeniable." [Examiner. 3765]

THE SHOES OF FORTUNE. [by H. C. Andersen: London, 1847.] "We wonder if this delightful and simple Dane ever read Goldsmith. His 'Shoes of Fortune' run over the selfsame ground as that of Mr. Rigmorle in the 'Boar's Head Reverie at Eastcheap,' and tell us as plainly, after as far back a journey in fifty pages, what enormous advantages it is for all of us, whether we are great town councillors or simple copying clerks, to believe in the steady progress of the world, and be content with the attainable. In a like wise and tender vein are all the marvels of this writer's lover fancy; and we grieve that we must pass the Sno Queen, the Elder Bush, Tommelise, the Storks, and the Rose-elf—all of them filled with the most surprising sympathy for everything animate or inanimate, whether in words of imagination or reality." [Examiner. 3767]

TALES. [by Hans Christian Andersen: London, 1860.] "Wherever there are children who read books, Andersen's Tales should be among the books they have to read. Nothing can be of its kind more exquisite than the playfulness of the short stories in which the taste of Andersen's peculiar humor is not spoiled by admixture with the sentimentalism which finds its way into his longer works, or even into such of his stories as the Sandhills of Jutland or the Mudking's Daughter. This volume contains more than 40, and includes the whole of his best writing. Here we find the faithful Tin Soldier, the Shoes of Fortune,

the Ugly Duckling, the Emperor's New Clothes, the Red Shoes, the Daisy,—all the tales which give to Andersen fame in the world as long as children shall be born who know how to enjoy a good child's story with the soul of a man's wit under its playfulness." [Examiner. 3768]

THE FAIRY RING [by Jacob (1785-1863) and W. Grimm: Murray, 1846] "is supplementary to 'German Popular Stories.' That book, though published above 20 years ago, must still be fresh in the minds of many of our readers. The prince sitting on the fox's tail, the waggish elves pulling on the breeches which the benevolent shoemaker left for them, and the host of deluded wights who leaped over a precipice to catch the clouds reflected in the water, are yet before us, though we have not set eyes on the book for a greater number of years than we now care to count. The stories in the 'Fairy Ring,' coming from the same source, are also of the same school—short, pithy, and surprising. The young may read them for amusement, and the old, as additional food for the reflection that these works are the relics of an old mythology, and that in them a connection may be traced between races widely severed." [Examiner. 3775]

LEGENDS OF NUMBER NIP [by J. C. A. Musaeus (1735-87): Macmillan, 1865] "is pleasant reading of the wholesomest, in a book which, while it pleases, may do something to educate the English fancy into a right sense of fairy lore. It is an incorporation into English literature of the series of Rüberzahl legends from Musaeus, who, before the Grimms were born, delisted Germany by embodying in its literature some of the best fairy lore current among the people. . .

Mr. Lemon has entered into the spirit of Musæus, and tells the tales again in the old pleasant vein. . . The genial play of invention in these stories seems to be very difficult of attainment in this country. It is wonderful to think how few good fairy tales have been produced in England. As a branch of our literature they are almost unrecognized, and when they are invented for the benefit of children the inventions are too commonly confections of crude, would-be childishness, with no fairy-like delicacy of conception, no swift, ingenious, imaginative turns to which the writer has for the time given heart and soul, producing them with as good faith and as pure enjoyment as the poet feels in exercise of his higher, but not more spiritual form of creative power. Our few English attempts at a fairy tale are usually written with a visible sense of coming down to some theoretical point, vulgarly supposed in this country to be 'the capacity of children.' Every natural child reads under instinctive protest this make-believe literature, and should be trained to detest instead of to enjoy the part goody and part boggy style which is that moral and educational by too many purveyors of literature for English nurseries." [Examiner. 3780]

THE NUT CRACKER [by Ernst Th. W. Hoffmann (1776-1822): Cassell, 1892] "is a fantastic fairy tale of extraordinary fascination even for older people. Dul, indeed, must be he who is not interested in the mysterious adventures of young Mr. Drosselmeier and the seven-headed son of Queen Mouseyrink, the enchanting description of Toyland, the beautiful, simple-hearted devotion of Marie Stahlbaum for the Nut-cracker, and the eccentricities of

Godpapa Drosselmeier with the glass wig." [Saturday Review.

— SAME. [in "The Serapion Brethren."] London, Bell, 1886. 3785

FAIRY TALES FROM BRENTANO [by K. (Frellgrath) Kroeker: Scribner, 1884] "shows delightful ease and freedom in her selection. The extravagant invention and absurd surprises of these stories are simply irresistible, while in the descriptions of nature and in allegorical passages which old heads will take pleasure in unfolding to young ones, there is a peculiar poetic quality of a high order. This is visible in a story not essentially original ('Ninny Noddy'), as in those which are." [Nation. 3790]

THE BLACK AUNT [by — Richter, transl. by C. A. Dana: N. Y.: Garrigue, 1848] "is a collection of clever little tales, full of quaint simplicity, and plain unmistakable good sense." [Albion. 3795]

THE CHRISTMAS TREE, and Other Tales. [transl. by F. (Kemble) Butler: Parker, 1855.] "This is a story-book of the best kind for young people. The Germans know how to write stories which are stories, with plenty of incident, and give them a little latitude—plenty of quaint turns of thought and surprise. The fault common to English stories is that every child soon knows their routine; but with a German story-teller, he can not make quite so quick work. And as the Germans know how to write good stories, so does Mrs. Kemble know what is a good story when she sees it. We may be sure that her perception of a striking touch of poetry or sentiment, or of a dramatic situation, is not slow." [Examiner. 3800]

THE FOREST CAVE. [by Frank Hoffmann: Faithful, 1863.] "The language here is so idiomatic, and flows so easily, that one is scarcely

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conscious of its being a translation. The story itself is a charming one—full of incident and adventure; and the religious teaching fits in so naturally, and yet so tellingly, at the proper place that a thoughtless boy or girl would at once be aroused to its importance. Herein lies the whole art of conveying religious instruction in written language. The present tale has our entire approval." [Reader. 3806]

OTTILIE'S STORIES FOR LITTLE FOLKS [Boston, Dutton, 1865] "is a charming series, comprising 'Frau Luna and her voyages,' 'A Queen, a Story for Girls,' and 'Leon and Zephie, or the Little Wanderers,'—each distinct from the other, but all permeated by the delightful mystic element so common to the German mind." [Commonwealth. 3810]

ENCHANTING AND ENCHANTED. [by F. W. Hackländer: Lippincott, 1871.] "The author's delicate imagination raises these above the common run of fairy tales into almost poetical regions. Children will enjoy them, of course, on account of their wonderful plots; but older folk may almost revive their childish pleasure in histories of magic, through the author's skill in managing the old machinery of dwarfs and kobolds, enchanted castles, and princesses of peerless beauty. 'The Elfin Tree,' the first of the series, reminds one of Andersen in its subject, and somewhat, also, in its realism and sympathy with children's feelings. 'The Dwarf's Nest' and 'Castle Silence' are more interesting, however, with the weaver getting his designs from the wonderful slips of cloth left in his loom by the dwarfs, whom he hears whirring at it at night when the moon is full; and with the silent valley, in which every one who

enters it becomes dumb. Hackländer attempts an Arabian story, which in point of ingenuity is worthy of its models, but is so oddly Germanized in point of style and treatment as to be quite destructive of the sentimental interest one feels in the stories where he is native and to the manner born." [Nation. 3815]

FANTASTIC STORIES. [by R. Leander, i. e., R. Volkmann: Routledge, 1874.] "The title is a well-chosen one to describe a collection of tales of all sorts of lengths which are half fairy tales, half legend; or rather, fairy tales told in the legendary manner, with a poetic and melancholy or a grotesque vein running through them. They are thoroughly German, and the lessons they teach subtle and transcendental or quaintly satirical. Practical matter-of-fact little folks will find themselves interested but much puzzled, like cats who look into a glass and then go behind it to investigate. The more finely attuned will be strongly moved as by poetry. Such writing is apt to impress any kind of a child more than he knows at the time, and is likely to recur to his memory in later life, when the dates of battles and boundaries of states have been forgotten, bringing with it the same sweetly painful sensations that stirred his young heart when he first read it." [Nation. 3819]

— **SAME** (Dreams by a French Fireside). [Chapman, 1885.] "The book grew out of love for German manners and German customs. 'Now and then, when the snow was flying out of doors, he took his pen and tried to scribble hasty lines. . . . dream figures upon the paper; and the war-mall carried the light delineations to his wife, to whom this little book is dedicated.' It is a re-

markable book, now bold and striking in thot, now dreamy and weird, and always graceful." [Athenæum.

3820

THE WONDER CLOCK [by Howard Pyle: Harper, 1887] "is of the goblin and magical order, and one of the best emulations of the German popular fairy story. It is not easy to dig in the furrows of these old workers in fiction—the simplicity and pithiness of the popular creation is hardly attainable by the educated literary mind; but the author of the 'Wonder Clock' has so deeply imbued himself with the character of the literature collected by the Grimms that to most children these stories will hav as great interest as their prototypes." [Nation.

3825

SWANHILDE [adapt. by Carrie N. Horwitz: Lothrop, 1889] "is somewhat in the vein of the 'Arabian Nights.' They ar full of interest, and the English is particularly good." [Nation.

3827

THE PENTAMERONE. [by Giambattista Basile: Bogue, 1848.] "This is a delightful work, admirably translated. The stories hav the air of being told by some one overflowing with animal spirits. They hav an almost Rabelaisian over-information with vivacity which seeks vent in a redundancy of quaint phrases. The materials of the different tales ar, for the most part, our old friends the Ogres, Cinderella, and so forth. Some of them, however, ar curiously modified. In some of the stories we find the grim grotesqueness of northern heroes assuming a classical polish. Giant Goldenbeard of Gammer Grethel (the Devil of the more plain-spoken Germans) is here transformed into Time with his classical attributes. 'The three enchanted princes' throuout, and various passages in

some of the other stories, ar more closely akin to the 'Arabian Nights' than to the old fairy tales of the European version. Altogether the collection, even in English, retains a strong impress of the Mediterranean; not only in the peculiarity of the style, but in the heterogeneous mixture of Teutonic, Classic, and Oriental forms." [Examiner. 3830

SPANISH FAIRY TALES. [by "Fernan Caballero": ed. by J: H. Ingram: Lippincott, 1881.] "There is a great choice among these stories, which hav been eked out with two of De Trueba's. Some ar mere fables. Obviously, not all ar peculiar to the peninsula: 'The Foolish Wolf and the Shrewd Fox' reminds us of Uncle Remus (Brer Rabbit smearing Brer Possum's chops with butter); 'Benibaire' recalls a Japanese tale in Prof. Griffis' collection; 'The Three Wishes' and several others hav their counterparts in Grimm. But much which was old and even rubbishy could be forgiven for the pretty morality of 'Fair-Flower.' Mr. Ingram's translation is intelligent and cultivated." [Nation. 3840

THE ENCHANTED MOCCASINS. [ed. Cornelius Matthews: Putnam, 1877.] "It is ten years, as we ar reminded by the preface, since we first made the acquaintance of this and its companion stories under the title of the 'Indian Fairy-Book.' We do not find that our then favorable impression of the collection was ill-grounded, but, on the contrary, ar glad to meet again the mity Grasshopper, the Man-with-his-leg-tied-up, the legend of the origin of maize, and the other humorous and poetic creations of the aboriginal fancy which Mr. Matthews has gleaned from Schoolcraft and other sources. He has, it is true, 're-interpreted and developed' them, but

the development will trouble nobody except the purists in folk-lore." [Nation. 3845

FANCIFUL TALES.

THE WHITE LADY AND UN-DINE. [by La Motte Fouqué (1777-1843) and C. von Woltmann: Pickering, 1844.] "'Undine' has been long familiar to English readers, and a favorite with all who can relish a most pure and delightful fancy. This translation is more lightly and prettily executed than any with which we were acquainted. . . . The 'White Lady' is less known, but she deserves no less favor than 'Undine.' The story is as pretty a piece of the supernatural as could be well conceived." [Examiner. 3850

THE STORY WITHOUT AN END. [by Ernst Carové: London, Wilson, 1834; Boston, Munroe, 1836; new ed., Scribner, 1868.] "All which is sweet, serious, and solemn in childhood and its dawning conceptions, finds a portraiture in this 'Three Days' History' of the wanderings of a child among the common productions of nature. He is described as making his first acquaintance with the most attractive and striking objects; he discourses with flowers, insects, birds, reptiles, will-o'-the-wisps, etc., and hears from their own mouths an account of their several histories, feelings, and vocations. The language is exquisitely poetical, full of infantine simplicity and fairy-like extravagance." [Examiner.]—"It is a beautiful attempt of Genius to bring back the poetical aspect of Nature, and to show how adapted it is to unfold the soul of Childhood in all its faculties. It reveals, in strong contrast, the unnaturalness of those circumstances which are thrown round the opening years of most

children. It bids us go back and ask of our own early life what was the story told to it, and how that story has probably affected our subsequent experience. It opens the door of that so gently, that even the effeminate and indolent are tempted to go over the spiritual threshold." [Amer. Monthly Mag.]—"The story itself is a charming one, being one of those beautiful combinations of allegory and fancy which rarely come to us but from the German; defying analysis, but generally describable as a prose poem in honor of the beauties of spring and the operations of nature, whose continuation, in the translator's words, 'lies in a wide and magnificent book,' to read which, 'so as to discover all its beautiful meanings, you must have pure, clear eyes, and a humble, loving heart; otherwise you will complain, as some do, that it is dim and puzzling; or as others, that it is dull and monotonous.'" [Round Table.]—"A querist has asked what writer was meant by Longfellow when he said, many years ago:

'Spoke full well in language quaint and olden
One who dwells beside the castled Rhine,
When he called the flowers so blue and golden
Stars that in earth's firmament do shine.'

The poet meant Carové, a German, whose 'Story without an End' was translated many years since by Mrs. Austin, and published in this country with an introduction by Mr. Alcott. In this pretty and profusely symbolical story a water-drop has just been relating her personal experiences, when 'the root of a forget-me-not caught her by the hair and sucked her in, that she might become a floweret, and twinkle as brightly as a blue star on the green firmament of earth.'" 3855

A TRAP TO CATCH A SUN-BEAM. [by Matilda A. (Planché)

Mackarness: Boston, Munroe, 1849.] "We are introduced to old David Coombe, a cobbler of twenty years' standing, but those years of labor have sufficed only to provide the supplies of food and raiment needful from day to day, with no comfortable residuum of 'money laid up.' David has become rather rusty in manners and apparel, and down-hearted to boot. He has a visit from a sisterhood of Sunbeams, and the effect of their good counsels is to induce him to mingle more with his fello-creatures, to cultivate his genial impulses, and seek out occasions for their exercise. He applies to his kind-hearted landlady to clean his room for him, and makes a similar application of soap and water to his person, with happy effect both to his inner and outer man. To learn how much pleasanter his life is made by an attention to his duties, beyond the surgery of old shoes, tho' that is not neglected, the pleasant domestic scenes and incidents in which he consequently plays his part, and the frequent visit of the Sunbeams, we must refer our readers." [Literary World.

3860

THE CLOUD WITH THE SILVER LINING. [by Matilda A. (Planché) Mackarness: Boston, Munroe, 1853.] "The author of the series of little stories with these quaint titles has taste, pathos, and sympathy with the poor. In this charming little book we have first the darkness, then the light kindling along its edges; first the cloud, then the silver lining." [National Era.

3861

THE KING OF THE GOLDEN RIVER. [by J. Ruskin (1819—): Smith, Elder, 1850.] "This little tale is by a master hand. The writer is profoundly learned in the book from which all the real and

true lore of fairy land comes. In his feeling, painting, description, and in all his most extravagant invention, he has nature at his side. The story has a moral as charming as the best piece of enchantment of the good Perrault, and the writing is so good that it would be hard to say which it will most please, the wise man or the simple child." [Examiner.

3865

THE RAT CATCHER. [by Gustav Nieritz: Scribner, 1854.] "The former works over the old legend of 'The Pied Piper of Hamelin,' and comes nearer to the spirit of the original than any other version. Browning's is spirited, but it is in some respects inferior to this." [Albion.

3870

THE PRINCESS ILSE [by Marie Petersen: London, Bell, 1856] "is a charming and graceful little legend of the rise and course of a German river. The moral is excellent, and enhances instead of deadening the interest of the story. We do not think that either children or grown-up people can fail to be pleased with 'Princess Ilse.'" [Athenæum.

— **SAME** (the authorship wrongly ascribed to L. von Ploennels). [Boston, Gould & Lincoln, 1867.] "We believe that there are not fewer than four translations of Luise von Ploennels' 'Princess Ilse' now in our market. In Germany the story has long been very popular, and why it has been so much of a favorite it is easy to see. It is not so easy to see why it should be deemed a child's book. It moralizes the old legend of the Princess Ilse, or rather moralizes that most delightful portion of the 'Pictures of Travel' in which Heine deals with the famous Harz legend. Frau von Ploennels makes out of it an allegory, graceful and rather successful as allegories go, to the effect that pride is of the devil—the father of

all lies—and that only in usefulness is there any real happiness. Still, her version of the story is poetical in its way, pretty enuf in its details, fanciful with some original and some borrowed fancifulness, and very pleasing for its purity and kindness, and the freshness of its nature painting. We have our doubts if American boys and girls—whatever may be the case with German children—will not find it too fanciful. The Princess Ilse partakes too much, as far as her actions are concerned, of the nature of the river Ilse, and the river partakes too much of the character of a human being, for either to be anything but a rather baffling creature to the understanding of childhood. A child will grow to it, however, or not to grow to it; and whoever makes a gift of the 'Princess Ilse' to any young friend may properly feel that he has given him a pleasure which will last, which will increase for a long time, and never will wholly fail." [Nation. 3872]

FAIRY FANCIES. [by M. Petersen: Hurst, 1870.] "It is venturesome, but we venture it, to express the opinion that *The Wandering Lights* of the 'Fancies' ["*Irrlichter*"] is a more beautiful production, truer to the inspiration of nature, and more likely to be genuinely attractive to the imagination of childhood, than the famous 'Story without an End,' which has long held undisputed precedence in the realm of fancy and suggestion in literature. In that book, whose beauty we fully confess and ardently admire, a child's mind is made to do too much, to deduce too much, to work harder than it could naturally work, and yet to combine with that the dreamy attitude of prolonged contemplation. It is impossible but that the young reader must weary of it, if it were only of the surfeit

of sweets and riches. Hilly poetical, it is monotonous; it holds the mind in an unchanged attitude, and strains the intellectual vision over the minute touches of the exquisitely finished picture. '*The Wandering Lights*' is as beautiful, as fanciful, as rich in suggestion, but more lively, more vivid; and its lessons, addressed to the heart and to the fancy, are drawn from sources more familiar and easy of recourse to a child's mind and experience. . . Thenceforward the story is a strikingly beautiful combination of poetical, natural imagery, and pure, wholesome, household life; the true poetry of human existence in joy, sorrow, labor, success, failure, sin, and repentance, and wrapped around it a transparent veil of fancy, spanned with quaint, touching realisms of the things we call 'soulless'—the animal and the vegetable creation, the atmospheric influences, and the spirits of the air, taking form and voice in their sympathy with human beings of but 'span-long lives.' Miss Eden has perfectly rendered the depth and meaning of the original, and has enriched it with a gracefulness and ease for which her translation of '*Princess Ilse*' is remarkable. A version of the seemingly inexhaustible legend of the *Vergissmeinnicht* with which we are not familiar, completes the contents of this pleasant volume, but it is by no means worthy of its close companionship with '*The Wandering Lights*' and '*Princess Ilse*.'" [Examiner. 3873]

THE WILL O' THE WISPS ["*Irrlichter*," by Marie Petersen: Chapman, 1883] "is translated, a book which is now in its 34th edition. We can hardly prophesy such success for the English version, though it is very well done; but the idea and treatment are too entirely Ger-

man and unsuited for English readers, to whom not only the scenery and manners, but even the sentiments, are strange and not altogether pleasing." [Saturday Review. 3874

THE WINGS OF COURAGE, by "G: Sand." See "List of French Novels," No. 2306. C3879

MR. WIND AND MADAM RAIN [by Paul de Musset (1804-80): transl. by Emily Makepeace: Low, 1863] "is an honest fairy tale of the right school, showing how a poor miller and his wife, in their ruinous old cottage which let in the wind and the rain, made friends accordingly with Mr. Wind and Mrs. Rain; how the miller lived under a griping feudal baron; what wonderful gifts he got in his need from his friends Wind and Rain, and what came of his getting them; and how the miller's acute boy prospered by making Wind and Rain his prisoners and servants. Mrs. Rain's gift was a magic puppet-show which acted 12 plays; and when the show was given away and the miller's son made puppets for himself, and tried to remember one of the plays, that of 'The Chevalier Jessamine and the Princess Eglantine,' that play in three acts for the puppet-show, as young Peter remembered it, is interpolated in the story, and is, perhaps, the quaintest and most comical thing in the book." [Examiner.]—"It is an ingenious and most amusing fairy tale; showing how John Peter, a miller, received magical gifts from Mr. Wind and Madam Rain, and foolishly abused them till his son, Peter, wiser than his sire, found out a proper use for them, and ended by obtaining letters of nobility from the Conqueror, and marrying a baron's daughter. The story is full of fun—the puppet-play especially—and the illustrations of Mr. Wind and Madam Rain are ad-

mirably grotesque." [London Review. 3880

PRINCE DARLING'S STORY BOOK [Routledge, 1880] "has at least the merit of furnishing an instructive contrast to English pabulum for the young. It consists of four translations from the French, the first and much the longest being E: Ourliac's 'History of Prince Coqueluche,' a satire which can only be appreciated by grown people, and will, we fear, seem a little tedious to children. Dumas' 'Honey-Stew of the Countess Bertha' is a story of ghosts and kobolds, not too blood-curdling to be read after dark, and partakes of the quality of the general fairy tale of all countries. Preference, however, will be given, we believe, to Paul de Musset's 'Gaffer Wind and Dame Rain,' which has more poetry and originality than all the rest, and includes a little drama for a puppet-theatre. But it is, while perfectly pure, curiously unmoral, and one hesitates to declare whether the lesson of it is the evil of gossip, or the duty of imprisoning one's benefactors. As Wind and Rain are incorporeal and irresponsible existences, whose malevolence and love of mischief are as prominent as their beneficence, perhaps their treatment will appear less unnatural than if they had been human beings." [Nation. 3881

THE WATER BABIES: a Fairy Tale for a Land Baby. [by C: Kingsley: London, 1863.] "Some of the wise men who do not see with the minds and hearts of children, and who believe that only Peter Parley knows what will exactly fit into a child's mind, have said it is too full of man's satire, too bewildering, too deep for a child's understanding. But of one child lying on a sick bed, hovering between life and death, to whom this tale was read, the simple

criticism was that 'It is like fresh air.' [Examiner. 3885

DREAM CHILDREN [by H. E. Scudder (1838—): Cambridge, Mass., Sever, 1864] "is a tale, the charm of which will not pass away with a single reading. This little work is one which the children will not fail to delight in, and which their elders may well glance over, both for amusement and profit. We have few simple stories so touching, in all the wide range of this department of our literature, as the closing tale, 'The Prince's Visit,' while of all of them it may be said that they will cultivate the imagination and instruct the heart." [Church Monthly. 3890

THE PRINCESS AND THE GOBLIN. [by G. MacDonald (1824—): Strahan, 1871.] "It is a graceful story, full of romance and adventure, with a deep meaning underlying the beauty of the surface, which gives it the life and mystery which form the subtle charm which Mr. MacDonald weaves into all his works, but especially into those he writes for the young. Faith in that which is invisible, and the courage of that which we believe, are what he tries to teach. He speaks with a tender, earnest eloquence which draws a response from the heart of the reader, like perfume from the flowers, or music from the harp under the touch of a master minstrel. We hope Mr. MacDonald will keep his promise and tell us the further history of the beautiful Princess and Curdle the miner; but more than all, we desire to be told more about the mysterious and lovely lady who lived in the turret, and whose surroundings were as beautiful and wonderful as the clouds at sunset." [Athenæum. 3895

ADVENTURES OF A BROWNIE. [by Dinah Maria (Mulock) Craik:

London, 1872.] "'A brownie,' (we may quote for the benefit of grown readers who have forgotten the legends of their childhood, or were not deeply instructed in them) 'is a curious creature—a fairy, and yet not one of that sort of fairies who fly about on gossamer wings and dance in the moonlight, and so on. He never dances, and as to wings, what use would they be to him in a coal-cellar? He is a sober, stay-at-home household elf—nothing much to look at, even if you did see him, which you are not likely to do—only a little old man, about a foot high, dressed all in brown, with a brown face and hands, and a brown peaked cap, just the color of a brown mouse. And like a mouse, he hides in corners, especially kitchen corners, and comes out only after dark, when nobody is about, and so sometimes people call him Mr. Nobody.' How her particular brownie played harmless pranks upon the cook and in the farmyard, and on all sorts of people and in all sorts of situations, doing good folks' work for them while they slept, and plaguing the nauty ones, Mrs. Craik tells very prettily indeed. Old folks may enjoy her book as much as young ones." [Examiner. 3899

THE LITTLE LAME PRINCE and his Travelling Cloak [by Mrs. Craik: Daldy, 1874] "is a charming story, simply and beautifully told by one who has made a study of children, and who is full of tenderness towards them." [Examiner. 3900

NINE LITTLE GOSLINGS [by "Susan Coolidge": Roberts, 1876] "is a delightful book of stories and pictures. The first chapter tells how Johnny, who is not a boy, had a very narrow escape from something which was not an accident; the next and next, up to the ninth and last, give each an interesting history of events

which seem as if they must have happened somewhere; while one and all are most originally and pleasantly told in the service of Mother Goose's melodies. We cordially advise all of our young friends of from 8 to 80 to read this book." [St. Nicholas.

3905

QUEER STORIES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. [by E: Eggleston: Scribner, 1884.] "To readers of fairy-tales they will seem for the most part less 'queer' than lively, chatty, bright. An excellent 'moral' combines with genial humor and vivacious fancy to make them instructive as well as charming. Little girls will pronounce them 'perfectly lovely.' Boys will like some very much, but find others too near the nursery level. Many of the stories are very short, but all are pithy. In general, they are best adapted to readers of 8 to 12." [Nation. 3910

SUMMER LEGENDS. [by Rudolph Baumbach: Crowell, 1888.] "In 'Summer Legends' we have a collection of charming fairy stories. These tales have had a wide circulation in Germany, which is not surprising, since they are full of the aroma of those forests where Easter hares run about, and where gnomes and fairies dwell, visible on Midsummer's Day, and ready to bestow their favors on mortals in perplexity. But it is not only the fairy-story lover at the back of every brain that will be gratified by the 'Summer Legends'; he who loves a nineteenth-century barb for his magic arrow, will find that, too, in the pungent satire which Baumbach, as an observer of to-day, can not escape, and as a poet of nature can not help wrapping in field-flowers, wood-mosses, and mist-wreaths. . . . The book, then, will charm many moods of young and old, to whom the verses which serve as a prolog will prove a fitting key to a 'box where

sweets compacted lie.' It is impossible not to be reminded once more, in reading these graceful and clever stories, as one has often been reminded before in German literature and German art, that the line between the poetic and the grotesque is more faintly marked than with other nations. But these are crummings in the rose-leaves which can not spoil their fragrance, nor make us less debtors to the hand which has gathered them." [Nation.

3915

IMPOSSIBLE STORIES.

ADVENTURES OF BARON MUNCHAUSEN. [by Rudolph E. Raspe, 1785: Cassell, 1869.] "They are probably few who, having arrived at what is said to be years of discretion, or at any rate the period when we 'put away childish things,' when the wondrous achievements of Jack the Giant-Killer and his confrère of the Beanstalk are fading from recollection, have not derived an almost equal amusement from a perusal of the marvelous adventures of that cosmopolitan hero, Baron Munchausen. And except a few who are given to the quantitative analysis of literature, not many will care to ascertain with accuracy who was the real author of these ingenious stories." [Examiner.

3925

DOCTOR OX, ETC. [by Jules Verne (1828—): Osgood, 1874.] "The scene is a small Flemish town, the inhabitants of which possessed an extraordinary amount of phlegm. The worthy citizens never did anything of importance without taking ten years to deliberate. Their extraordinary slowness and stolidity extended to the way in which their amusements were carried on. To this place came a certain Dr. Ox, who offered, at his own expense, to light the town with a new oxyhydric gas

which he had discovered. Permission was, after much deliberation, granted, and the doctor began laying pipes. But the lighting project was only a cloak to other aims. The doctor had a theory that by impregnating the air with oxygen he could rouse these Flemings from their torpor and make them as excitable as Parisians. His calculations were verified, and an immense amount of fun is to be found in the descriptions of how the mode of life of the citizens became gradually changed. Occasionally, when the doctor's gas was shut off, they returned to their original state, when the contrast between their late excitement and their then phlegmatic state is very cleverly described." [Arcadian. 3930]

ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND. [by "Lewis Carroll" (1832—): Macmillan, 1866.] "This book *ot* to have two columns to itself, as the most wonderful, delicious, and impossible piece of nonsense ever written. It is the story of a little girl who sees a rabbit take a watch out of his waistcoat pocket, and follows him down his hole into Wonderland. And as soon as Alice gets there she begins to eat things and drink things, and to become alternately a giantess and a pigmy. One time she opens like a telescope and is taken for a serpent, another time she is as small as a mouse and is nearly drowned in a pool of tears of her own weeping. Then she gets into the house of the rabbit and groes so suddenly as to almost fill it. The rabbit himself and his Irish gardener are knocked over into a cucumber frame; a lizard, which is sent down the chimney, is sent up into the air like a sky rocket by a kick from Alice's foot which is in the fireplace, and then Alice dwindles away again

until she can hide behind a thistle. After that she makes the acquaintance of a baby which turns into a pig, and a Cheshire cat which melts into thin air, leaving his grin behind him; of a March-hare and a hatter; of the Queen of Hearts, who plays croquet with hedge-hogs for balls and live flamingoes for mallets; of a mock turtle with the head and feet of a calf, which dances a lobster quadrille; and of a trial by jury under a despotic government. All these things are illustrated by Mr. Tenniel as if he had gone down the rabbit hole with Alice. They are interspersed with the most heretical parodies of nursery rimes, such as,—

'You are old, Father William,' the young man said,
'And your hair has become very white;
And yet you incessantly stand on your head,—
Do you think, at your age, it is right?'
'In my youth,' Father William replied to his son,
'I feared it might injure the brain;
But now that I'm perfectly sure I have none,
Why, I do it again and again.'

If our readers are not afraid of an overdose of laughter injuring the brain, we strongly recommend to them 'Alice's Adventures.' The more we look at the book the more firmly we are convinced that it has a much longer lease of life before it than any of its competitors, and that the humor, both refined and broad, of text and pictures, will survive in the memory of the rising generation till it has become the declining generation." [London Review.]—"There is no plot to speak of, the jest lying in the incessant opposition of unexpected ideas, through a long train of delightfully whimsical fancies which admit only the faintest suggestion of reality. It is a child's dream of wonders, and drifts like a dream through nearly 200 pages of some of the best nonsense ever written for children. Almost every line will tickle a child's imagination, and al-

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most every page contains something which may stir a clever and light-hearted man to laughter. The want of construction is a little felt towards the end, if one reads the book, as we could not help doing, strait through at a sitting. But it is all so clever, and so deliciously purposless, so happy an example of the effect produced by incessant surprise of whimsical and unexpected incidents or turns of dialog, that the only thing not wonderful is the announcement on the title page that it is now in its 'fifth thousand.'" [Examiner. 3935]

DAVY AND THE GOBLIN. [by C: E. Carryl: Ticknor, 1885.] "For a frank imitation of 'Alice in Wonderland' this book is undeniably clever. . . The humor and the ingenuity are unflagging, and one only feels that the metamorphoses are rather too rapid." [Nation. 3937]

LULU'S LIBRARY. [by L. M. Alcott: London: Low, 1886.] "Miss Alcott has made her specialty of those years in a girl's life which come between the time of the doll and the time of the lover. She has written of all the phases of youth—of bridals and of schools and of 'little men' and of young mothers. But her own subject is the girl proper. Here, however, she writes of little children for little children, and does it charmingly. Best, perhaps, of the stories is that which tells of Lily's journey into Candy Country, Cake Land, and Bread Land. Excursionists of this kind have followed now for some twenty years the footsteps of Alice into Wonderland; but Miss Alcott shows a fresh inventiveness, and takes her

little readers so realistically through the sticky and indigestible countries of sweets and cakes that they will enjoy the plain loaf at the end in perfect sympathy with the heroine. Names of good things are generally international enough for English readers, though some of the candies and 'cookies' may need translation, and there is more maize meal in the wholesome country diet than our little ones are accustomed to." [Sat. Review. 3940]

CHRISTMAS EVERY DAY. [by W. D. Howells: Harper, New York, 1892.] "There is rare fun and freshness in Mr. Howells' illustrated volume. It is redolent, indeed, of all these, especially of November sweets, when turkey and cranberry-sauce crown the board and pumpkin pies smile saucily from its end. Mr. Howells shows in these tales an unexpected tenderness lurking in a corner of his capacious heart—a tenderness for children under a veil of humor that is particularly attractive, and also a grotesque yet merry fancy which cannot fail to delight them. What a delightful world is the childhood and how few there be that enter it! We prayerfully hope Mr. Howells will return to his 'second childhood' and talk 'baby' and Christmas and fairy-tale for many an ensuing season. His touch is so light, so playful, so understanding, that it is a shame not to tickle childhood with it as this book does: the art of being 'grand-père' is as rare as the true moonstone. We won't spoil the feast by describing the bill-of-fare; but happy infant or infant who gets 'Christmas Every Day' like this." [Critic. 3950]

AMERICAN STORIES.

EIGHT COUSINS, by L. M. Alcott. See "Novels of Amer. City Life," No. 239. C4017

LITTLE MEN, by L. M. Alcott. See "Novels of Amer. Country Life," No. 73h. C4019

LITTLE WOMEN. [by Louisa M. Alcott: Roberts, 1869; new ed., large type, 1892.] "These dear 'Little Women,' Meg, Jo, Beth, and Amy, are already bosom friends to hundreds of other little women, who find in their experiences the very mirror of their own lives. In Part First we find them four natural, sweet girls, with well-defined characters, which, in Part Second, are developed to womanhood through such truthful and lifelike scenes as prove Miss Alcott to be a faithful student of nature. It isn't 'à la mode' now to be moved over stories, but we pity the reader who can repress a few tears as well as many hearty laughs over the lives of these little women." [Galaxy. 4020

AN OLD-FASHIONED GIRL, by L. M. Alcott. See "Novels of Amer. City Life," No. 327. C4022

UNDER THE LILACS. [by Louisa M. Alcott: Roberts,—Low, 1878.] "Altho the author's name is not by any means unknown, and her previous books justified us in expecting something better than the common run of children's stories, we were hardly prepared for so fresh and delightful a tale as this. The scene is, of course, North America; but altho English children may be puzzled by a few Yankee expressions, and by allusions to fruit, flowers and insects they have never heard of, there is nothing in the book at all repulsive to our ideas, and the events related could just as well have happened in a quiet town in England to a woman of moderate means, who, with her two little daughters, has charge of a large empty house, comes a poor little starving boy who has escaped from a circus, where he was ill-treated. The little acrobat is fed, clothed, and made much of; the tricks he and his dog perform win for him the applause of the

children, and his bright and quick ways make him a valuable acquisition to the young lady, who, with her invalid brother, come to occupy the house. He is occasionally tempted to return to a roaming life; but the report of the death of his father sobers him, and his aim is thenceforth to be 'respectable.' The loss of his poodle, Sancho, when the hero is tempted to visit a traveling circus, forms one of the principal episodes in the book, and, when he is at last found again, but dyed black, and shorn of his beautiful tail, which he was in the habit of holding in his paw (we had almost written hand) whilst waltzing, the joy of all the little and big people in the book is fully shared by the reader. After this episode Ben's progress in the paths of respectability, which, in Miss Alcott's hands, never means dullness, is as rapid as it is constant; and when his father returns safe and sound to settle down as an ostler in the town, his happiness is complete. This delightful book ends, as all books should, with a double marriage 'under the lilacs.'" [Examiner. 4025

THE STORY OF A BAD BOY, by T. B. Aldrich. See "Novels of Amer. Country Life," No. 145. C4030

TRY AND TRUST [by Horatio Alger: Boston, Loring, 1873] "is a book for boys by a capital writer. It is the story of an orphan boy who had been well trained, and fairly educated, but who on the death of his mother was left without means. His uncle in a distant city, influenced by the pride of his family, failed to assist him. He was then obliged to take a situation as bound-boy by the selectmen. His upright conduct and fearlessness carry him safely through many perils. The master to whom he is bound is very

cruel, but his unreasonable treatment serves to show the heroism of the boy, who bravely carries out the last advice of his loved mother, to 'try and trust.' After leaving his inhuman master he meets with many adventures, and finally—. But you must read the book for yourselves, young friends. Its fresh incidents will delight you and you'll take in good lessons without knowing it." [St. Nicholas. 4035

THE RED MOUNTAIN OF ALASKA. [by Willis Boyd Allen: Estes, 1889.] "For those boys who like their adventures without any spice of probability, without any real thread of interest in the plot, without a good English literary style, without any genuine local color belonging to the region depicted, or any common sense among the dramatis personæ, and stuffed with inverted chronology and anachronisms like a pudding with suet and plums, this is just the sort of book which they will like." [Nation. 4045

REAL BOYS AND GIRLS [by M. C. Bartlett: Boston, Lockwood, 1882] "is a little book in which a family of vigorous children is portrayed in some of the adventures of young life. There is a great deal of liveliness in the book, and honest fun, and childish nonsense; there is something too of pure home feeling. Like many of its class, it is really more entertaining to those who have children than to those who have parents." [Atlantic. 4055

GRANDPA'S HOUSE [by H. Campbell, formerly H. Campbell (Stuart) Weeks: Hurd, 1868] "is full of life yet never boisterous; tender in sentiment but never feeble; natural without being hard, and pleasantly salted with humor and merriment. We can not recall any writer for the young amongst us

who has such a store of incident, and so clear insight into the characteristic human nature of children. She writes as one who has been among them without their knowing it; who has not observed for the purpose of writing, but has written because she observed; she sends forth one charming scene after another, without any evident attempt at dressing them for show, and lets her incidents go as if she had no need to economize, but could draw from an unfailing source. This book is of New England country life, and there is a freshness of tone and a quiet force about it which come straight from the hills." [Riverside. 4065

SIX SINNERS [by "Campbell Wheaton," i. e., H. Campbell: Putnam, 1877] "is a natural, amusing, breezy little story, healthful in sentiment, and having in itself its own excuse for being. Dora Maynard, its heroine, a buoyant little soul with the concomitant of a fine physique, seems to gravitate naturally toward mischief, becoming involved in endless difficulties, such as torn frocks and pinafores, no less than troublesome bruises and hairbreadth 'escapes. The first chapter gives two very amusing episodes which will make the 'grown-ups' laugh as heartily as the ten-year-olds for whom the book is written, though they bring considerable disgrace upon the little madcap concerned in them, and lead very naturally to the 'denouement' of school. But this sensible little wildflower is not to be immured in a hothouse. She is sent to a school, which, though by no means ideal, is under the rule of a practical, clear-sighted New England woman; here Dora learns habits of perseverance and patience, and here she meets with a trial which calls up all her fortitude and

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endurance, bringing out traits in the little girl's character that might otherwise have lain dormant until womanhood." [Library Table. 4067

A ROUND DOZEN. [by "Susan Coolidge," i. e., S. Chauncey Woolsey: Roberts, 1883.] "To say they are hers is to declare them fresh, bright, kindly, refined, and abounding in common sense as well as pleasant fancy. There is ample variety of subject in the volume before us, and both boys and girls will be well pleased." [Nation. 4075

NOT QUITE EIGHTEEN. [by "Susan Coolidge": Roberts, 1894.] "In this oddly named book it is the every-day duties and homely virtues of which the young reader is reminded; and so pleasantly and naturally withal, that the most wary avoilder of morals will not be inclined to revolt." [Nation. 4077

RAYMOND KERSHAW. [by Maria McIntosh Cox: Roberts, 1888.] "Good lessons of family affection, and of self-denial, of courage and of enterprise, are taut. It is the narrative of a struggle with limited means by a family suddenly bereft of their supporter. It is very well told and in a sweet spirit, the charm of which will, perhaps, be as much blunted to some readers as marred to others by the Anglican coloring." [Nation. 4085

WILLIAM HENRY AND HIS FRIENDS. [by Abby (Morton) Diaz: Osgood, 1871.] "The author describes with faithful accuracy a specimen family of a very large and worthy class of New England country people—the class which is often referred to as 'the bone and sinew of our country.' The Carver family represents a substantial, honest, principled country-folk, and the account of them and their doings at Summer-sweeting Place must undoubtedly give a keen pleasure to

the large number of readers who can understand and sympathize with every word of the book. All the homely virtues are either cheerfully taut, or pleasantly implied, and one receives the impression of health and good-heartedness which the author undoubtedly wished to make." [Nation. 4095

DONALD AND DOROTHY. [by M. (Mapes) Dodge: Roberts, 1883.] "Never were there a more charming brother and sister, and it is needless to say to any one acquainted with the author's pen that she has made the narrative of their home-life and country pleasures brimful of vivacity and cheerfulness." [Nation. 4105

THE HOOSIER SCHOOLBOY. [by E. Eggleston: Scribner, 1883.] "It would be hard to find a more vigorous or well-told story of school-boy life. The whole book is instinct with manliness and right feeling. Jack, the hero, is a brave, intelligent, and resolute lad whose unfolding character reveals all the germs of a noble manhood. With no love of fitting, he fights pluckily when occasion calls, yet never fails to estimate rightly the finer quality of moral courage. Perhaps he shows too mature decision for his years, but that one error may be forgiven to the idealism of the author. The incidents of the story are admirably varied, and all full of interest. In short, the book is an eminently delightful one." [Nation. 4120

THINE, NOT MINE, a Sequel to *Changing Base*. [by W. Everett: Roberts, 1891.] "A capital book for boys and girls; capital because its main lesson of unselfishness is presented frankly, but not priggishly, and because the type of family life set forth is sterling New England. The author constantly interjects also telling little shots at the weaknesses

of boys and girls, which will be felt by them and appreciated by their elders." [Atlantic. 4130

TOM HARDING AND HIS FRIENDS. [by Nellie (Blessing) Eyster: Phil'a, Ashmead, 1869.] "This is by the author of 'Chinapin Charlie,' a merry, unpretending little book for young people which we remember to have read and liked. 'Tom Harding' has the same good qualities. There is no pretense or nonsense in it; there is a very good understanding of the nature and habits of boys; and if there is, perhaps, a little more 'vital religion' than it is very well to give boys in the books which after all do their best when they abstain from point-blank inculcation of truths, still, hers is neither a pharisaical nor a mawkish religiosity, but is unaffected and honest, and will at least not repel the young men to whom it is offered. And Miss Eyster, with her frankness, and heartiness, and liking for boyish fun and activity, digs about the roots of all those good plants in the human nature for her readers, and will do them ten times or a thousand times the benefit which she could do by preaching. She makes boys acquainted with real boys, who are not perfect indeed, but who are actually existent, and in many ways admirable." [Nation. 4140

MARJORIE AND HER PAPA. [by Ro. Howe Fletcher: Century Co., 1892.] "A piece of pleasantry which has the uncommon negative excellence of not attempting too much. It is a genuine bit of playfulness between a father and his child, full of sweet naturalness and the kind of condescension which is delightful because it is the grave adaptation of six feet to three feet. The book ought to be a nursery favorite, since the reader will get his or her pleasure

while the listener gets a like pleasure." [Atlantic. 4150

NELLIE'S SILVER MINE [by "H. H.," i. e., H. (F.) (H.) Jackson: Roberts, 1878] "rehearses the history of twins of twelve, a boy and a girl, the children of a clergyman whose ill-health makes a milder climate necessary; the bleak winds of the New England coast are exchanged for the mildness of the south of Colorado, and the experiences of Nelly and her brother are very pleasantly and smoothly told. Little Nelly, whose loveliness is sure to win its way wherever she may go, makes many queer friends in this new country and in the dark days which come to her parents proves herself to be a very brave little woman. There is a healthy stir in all the chapters, and an atmosphere of familiarity with the scenes described." [Library Table. 4160

THE PETERKIN PAPERS. [by Lucretia Perkins Hale: Osgood, 1880.] "What it is that makes these papers so very funny, it would not be easy to say, but funny they indubitably are. We suspect a great part of the secret lies in the solemn and utterly matter-of-fact attitude of the author toward her characters. She is never cautious exchanging looks of sympathy with the audience, but is gravely considerate and sympathetic toward the absurdities of the remarkably moral, well-meaning, ridiculous Peterkins." [Boston "Lit. World." 4170

BEC'S BEDTIME. [by S. Cath. (Fraley) Hallowell: Porter, 1874.] "The tone of the writer makes itself felt, as does the atmosphere of some Quaker houses, where a stranger is affected by the purity and peacefulness, the innocence and cheerfulness, without any one of those virtues being mentioned by

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the inmates—an atmosphere which is the result of the habits of generations, and not to be at once acquired by admirers of it. Another merit of the book, and one which may have a natural relation to that just commented on, is the thorough Philadelphia flavor it preserves throughout. Now, Boston is just as good as Philadelphia, and New England is full of excellent and worthy states not inferior to Pennsylvania; but New England and Boston have given us a great many stories. That 'section' has been endlessly and profusely and minutely admired by its sons and daughters. We have had 'parin' bees,' 'huskin's,' and evening singing-schools, and pork and beans, and squashes and donuts, and Mayflower relics and Puritan manners and Yankee dialect served so often—and it does to be said so well—that most of us have come to accept them as the chief national characteristics, and the more docile of those born out of New England probably fancy by this time that such things really were familiar to them in some stage of their existence, or, if they were not, they do to have been." [Nation.

4180

NAN, the New-Fashioned Girl. [by S. C. (F.) Hallowell: Lothrop, 1877.] "From the title one might infer a satire on the 'girl of the period,' and this misconception is confirmed on first acquaintance with the heroine. The careless, castle-building, slightly selfish miss of 16, depicted in the first chapter, seems doomed to mortification if not to misery, while her sister Hetty exhibits what we are prepared to regard as old-fashioned devotion, thoughtfulness, and energy. By-and-by, however, Nan, who aspires to be an artist, and has by hard sewing earned the privilege of instruction,

suddenly chops her easel into kindling-wood, breaks off her lessons, and learns telegraphing from the artist's son in order more speedily to contribute to her support and that of the family, which has been reduced by the father's loss of health and eyesight. The end of the story is reached when she takes the place of an operator of her sex, who makes a timely vacancy by getting married. This, as it happens, is the only marriage in the book. There are several lines leading to betrothals and weddings, but the rehabilitation of Nan in the reader's esteem seems more important; and if part of this young lady's reward for sacrificing the long run to the present is to be getting a husband, it will require another volume to show us how it is done. The present history is more cheerful than may appear from our sketch of it, thanks to episodes in which fairs and candy-scraps are made use of to introduce a little local color—local to Philadelphia under a thin disguise." [Nation.

4181

TWO COMPTON BOYS, by A. Hopplin. See "Novels of American Country Life," No. 162. C4185

DONALD'S SCHOOL-DAYS [by Oliver Otis Howard: Lee, 1878] "being principally a story of school-life and home influences, with a quaint, old-fashioned flavor, which lends it a peculiar charm. No mother who reads it aloud (and what mother does not find herself, with book in hand, the centre of an eager little audience on Christmas-day), will escape the impression that some of the author's boyish reminiscences [he was born in Leeds, Maine] have crept in among the pages. The book has none of the feverishness of the now popular child's literature, but, instead, it possesses a quiet, restful and yet withal inspiring influence,

which deserves—so seldom do we find it—a hearty word of commendation." [Library Table. 4190

THE CHILDREN OF OLD PARK'S TAVERN, by F. A. Humphrey. See "Novels of Amer. City Life," No. 211. C4192

SCOTCH CAPS [by "Jak," i. e., Annie Bowles Williams: Crowell & Co., 1888] "is a wholesome, manly story. The savageness which boys display toward each other at school, in ruf and heartless tricks, is here developed into thrilling incident. It has, however, the tuffening effect which these conflicts are supposed to produce in the formation of character, and in the end the 'Scotch Caps,' a society formed by two lads who are at first beset and boycotted by the whole school, come off triumphant." [Critic. 4195

ROLF AND HIS FRIENDS. [by "Jak," i. e., Annie Bowles Williams: Crowell, 1889.] "The hero is not a perfect boy, not a scholar, but a warm-hearted, unselfish little fello, to whom we become much more strongly attached than if he had been a prodigy of good sense and learning. The astronomical chapters contain much information about the sun and moon, tho most boys would much prefer to learn about them as Rolf did than in the prosaic way of reading. The story is one of quiet but sustained interest, culminating in a very wel described incident." [Nation. 4200

PLAY DAYS, a Book of Stories for Children [by S. O. Jewett: Houghton, Osgood & Co., 1878] "contains brief and pleasantly-told stories without invention and with staring morals. Dols, kittens, play-houses, the histories of buttons, Cru-soeing on a small scale, and like manners are the subjects." [Nation. 4210

BETTY LEICESTER [by S. Orne Jewett: Houghton, 1890] "is a little book that may promise itself a very great success. We would say that it is the best story of its kind, if there were a class of story shoing anything like the same freshness and charm of touch." [Atlantic. 4215

PHAETON ROGERS [by Rossiter Johnson: Scribner, 1881] "is a capital story in some ways, and the description of the amateur printing office, the doings with the balloon, and Phaeton's various inventions, will be voted vastly entertaining. The chapter 'How a Church Flew a Kite,' is likely to tie the average boy to that extent that he will remember it as long as he lives." [American. 4225

THE END OF A RAINBOW [by Rossiter Johnson: Scribner, 1892] "is an ingenious, but at times over-fanciful, story of the doings of some boys and girls in an inland town about 1850. Among other things, they search a mill-race for lost treasures, write prize stories for a newspaper, make an exploring expedition in a canal boat, and 'unhaunt' a haunted house. The story is supposed to be told by one of the number, and is for the most part humorous after a boyish fashion." [Nation. 4230

ROLF HOUSE [by Lucy C. (Lillie) Harte: Harper, 1886] "is the sequel of 'Nan,' and shos how some boys and girls, suddenly left orphans and nearly destitute, struggled to support themselves by keeping an 'emporium' for the sale of fancy work. The story is wel told, and the characters of the unselfish heroin and her brave cousins are made very attractive." [Nation. 4240

ANTONY BRADE. [by Robert [T. S.] Lowell: Roberts, 1875.] "The story is one of school-days; and the

hearty out-door life, the hockey-playing, the trapping and the school-boy quarrels, ar just enuf seasoned with study and book-learning to make the picture of young life all the more real. There is a harmless little mystery in the story, and a good deal of fun, and if anybody, man or boy, can read the account of the disaster on the ice-pond without some springing of moisture in the eyes, we should not likè to make his acquaintance." [St. Nicholas. 4250

ABOARD THE MAVIS. [by R. Markham: Dodd, 1880.] "The scene is eastern Long Island, in the description of which region the author may be trusted implicitly; here a merry set of boys and girls incur adventures by sea and land, listen to Revolutionary and other historical tales, and, what is the crowning merit of Mr. Markham, behave and talk with great naturalness and vivacity." [Nation. 4260

TOM PAULDING. [by Brander Matthews: Century Co., 1892.] There is a quaint originality and life in this book which make it a very enjoyable story. The scene is laid in the upper part of New York city, the days of the Revolution being skillfully linked with our times. Three or four 'real' boys, a girl, an adventure-loving Uncle Dick, the very model of what a boy would like in a bachelor uncle, ar the principal actors, and the seeking a buried treasure is the main incident. The interest in the hero's quest is more than wel-sustained, the last chapters being the best in the book. Tom himself is a manly, straitforward, unselfish fello, devoted to his mother and sister—a boy, in a word, whose companionship is worth having, even tho it be only in a story." [Nation. 4270

THE LITTLE PRUDY STORIES. [by "Sophie May," i. e., Rebecca Sophia Clarke: Lee, 1865.] "Compared with her, all other book-children ar cold creations of literature; she alone is the real thing. All the acquaintances of childhood, its originality, its tenderness, and its teasing,—its infinit unconscious drolery, the serious earnestness of its fun, the fun of its seriousness, the natural religion of its plays, and the delicious odity of its prayers,—all these waited for dear little Prudy to embody them. Sam Weller is not more piquant; Hans Andersen's nut-crackers and knitting needles ar not more thoroly charged with life." [T. W. Higginson in North Amer. Review. 4280

NIMPO'S TROUBLES. [by "Olive Thorne" Miller: London, Griffith, 1880.] "This is a capital history of the adventures of some most troublesom children, who wer left by their parents to board out for a month, while they went to a distant city. The experience, tho very good for the children, must hav been rather an expensiv one in many ways, not only on account of the number of clothes belonging to herself and her mother which Nimpo contrived to spoil, but also from the number of articles which she obtained from her father's shop." [Saturday Review. 4290

LOTUS BAY: A Summer on Cape Cod. [by Laura D. Nichols: Lothrop, 1889.] "There is no climax or plot, no story properly speaking, but an agreeable mixture of life by the seashore, useful information, moral teaching by example rather than precept, and occasional quaint or pretty poetical quotations. The author's style is good, the book shos unvarying good taste, and is embellished by attractiv illustrations." [Nation. 4300

ALL ABOARD, by "Oliver Optic." See "Novels of Amer. Country Life," No. 2m. C4304

PAUL DUNCAN'S LITTLE BY LITTLE [by "Oliver Optic": 1861] "is adapted for English readers. Paul is a boy-hero of the right sort, and prospers in the world. His affection for his mother, his courage and perseverance, and his deeds of daring on the sea, will make him a favorite with all young readers." [Lit. Gazette. 4310

SEEK AND FIND. [by "Oliver Optic": Lee, 1868.] "The facility with which 'Oliver Optic' turns out books for boys would be something wonderful and something commendable if the books were at all hard to make or good when made; but they are all very poor. They are lively with incidents; that praise can be given them, but the incidents are usually improbable, and often wildly improbable, and fortunately impossible; the characters are never real characters;—nobody ever remembers one of them half an hour after the volume is closed; the sentiments are painfully vulgar; and altogether, though a boy learns from Mr. Adams' books no one thing positively bad, they are not to be described as books of an improving and elevating kind. . . Such books, whatever Mr. Adams and the children may think, are worse than worthless. They encourage youthful impudence and 'smartness' and do nothing at all to take the average New England boy away from the Boston Herald, from a young American belief in his foolish self, and from general insufferableness. A single one of Scott's novels, a single book like Mr. Dana's excellent 'Two Years Before the Mast,' or 'Tom Brown's School Days at Rugby' is worth infinitely more than all the trash of 'The Starry

Flag Series' a million times repeated. Or once repeated; each repetition increases the offense and the injury. We assure Mr. Adams with most candid sincerity, that, no matter how little harm he means, he is doing a great deal of harm. In 'Seek and Find' he stands in nearly the same relation to juvenile readers as that in which the Bradtons stand to readers of a larger growth, and the success of both him and them, while it is a trophy of triumph to the writers, is a monument of the misfortune, to say the least of it, of their readers." [Nation. 4315

LAKE BREEZES. [by "Oliver Optic": Lee, 1878.] "For 'Lake Breezes' we have also a word of praise, and it is very pleasant to write it, because we have had occasion, more than once, to join issue with its author. A little summary of 'Oliver Optic's' literature for boys, if we had the space to give it, would not be uninteresting, some of his earlier stories being so full of harmless yet exciting incident that he earned a deservedly foremost place among popular writers. Then came a succession of 'series' which are not positively pernicious only because they are not immoral, but which typify some objectionable and precocious youths, who achieve a worldly success by reason of a Yankee ingenuity and a vulgar push and self-assertion. Nevertheless the present volume, though it deals with the experiences of a very smart boy, has nothing objectionable about it, and will be found very lively reading by its happy possessors." [Library Table. 4320

TOBY TYLER [by Ja. Otis [Kaler]: Harper, 1881] "is a far better book than one would suppose from its gaudy and unpleasant cover. It is a natural narrative of

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

the misadventures which befell a country lad who ran away with a circus, and is likely to act as a deterrent on other lads who ar wont to think that the canvas walls enclose an earthly paradise. The 'living curiosities,' from Mr. Stubbs, the monkey, to Mrs. Treat, the fat woman, ar described simply, naturally, and with much quiet humor. We hav reason to believe that the vue presented of traveling circus-life is, in the main, a correct one." [Nation. 4330

TIM AND TIP [by Ja. Otis [Kaler]: Harpers, 1883] "is a very amusing and also pathetic little story, which must please all children, especially boys between 6 and 12. Tim is an orphan who runs away from bad treatment; Tip, the homely but faithful dog so fondly cherished by his young master." [Nation. 4335

SILENT PETE [by James Otis [Kaler]: Harper, 1886] "is a pathetic story, in which the gentle violinist is wel contrasted with the manly, unselfish Jerry, who devotes himself to the welfare of his weaker friend. The scenes ar laid partly in New Orleans and New York, and partly on board a brig which is wrecked off Cape Hatteras. Tho the virtues of these boys may be somewhat exaggerated, yet the story is in the main frue to life, and shos, what boys in other circumstances need to kno, that true nobility of character does not depend upon station in life, nor great charity upon the possession of riches." [Nation. 4340

KING TOM AND THE RUN-AWAYS. [by L. Pendleton: Appleton, 1891.] "A lively story of boy life in the South before the war. The writer, whether he tels a true narrativ or not, writes with intelligence regarding boy nature and a

Georgia swamp; and if there is a little mechanical treatment, we doubt if a boy would notice it, for he would be too much interested in the story. It is the purblind critic who sees such things—and speaks of them." [Atlantic. 4350

LADY JANE [by Cella V. (Dakin) (Hamilton) Jamison: Century Co., 1891] "is not a child's story of the ordinary kind. It is a novel in miniature and consequently not suited to childish minds. It is a careful analysis of character, an interweaving of incident and environment, elaborately dovetailed details and a local color which one does not usually find outside literature for adults. Lady Jane was a little girl whose mother died in the wretched home of an unscrupulous French laundress, while they wer passing throu New Orleans on their way to New York. This old woman concealed the death of the mother, stole her money and clothes, and took the child away to another part of the city to beg and sing." [Critic. 4360

TOINETTE'S PHILIP [by C. V. (D.) (H.) Jamison: Century Co., 1894] "is a book full of lively incidents agreeably told. Improbabilities in the plot ar plenty, but the children will pass them by lightly, and be free to enjoy the pleasant picture of New Orleans life, the touch of rather transparent mystery, and, above all, the satisfactory ending, where everybody is made happy and even the disagreeable people become amiable." [Nation. 4365

RHODA THORNTON'S GIRLHOOD. [by M.. E. Pratt: Lee, 1873.] "In Rhoda, we hav a motherly little girl, taking care of her small brother as wel as herself on a New England poor-farm. They ar orphans about whom nobody knoes anything. By-and-by, Rhoda gets a

place on a farm, where she manages to take Jimmy with her. They continue to dwell there several years, until it is discovered in a curious way that they are related to a rich family. This is only a rough outline of a really well-conceived, well-told tale. The style is simple and direct, and there is a pleasant humorlessness throughout." [Nation. 4375]

MIXED PICKLES [by Evelyn Raymond: Crowell, 1892] "is a very sprightly narrative of the doings of six cousins suddenly brought together in the farm-house of their Quaker grandmother. Their varied characters are well delineated, the plucky little Fritz and his bright sister Octave being made especially attractive. The account of the manner in which the boy invalid is cured, both morally and bodily, though marred a little by the improbable 'mystery' of his great medical history, is certainly novel and interesting. A little romance is introduced by the marriage of the delightful German uncle to the rather sharp but lovable Quakeress aunt. The story is thoroughly wholesome and enjoyable, and at times not a little amusing." [Nation. 4385]

HILDEGARDE'S HOME [by Laura E. (Howe) Richards: Lee, 1892] "is the story of a girl and her mother who had been used to a luxurious home in New York until the father died, and then with cheerfulness and grace had retired to an old-fashioned house in the country prepared to make the best of their altered fortunes. How Hildegard passed her days, the boys she knew, the sewing-circle she formed, the pleasant environments she found in her new life, her devotion to her mother, all are pleasantly recorded in this little volume—recorded, it is true, with a good deal of sensibility and a display of

endearment which sometimes seems an affectation, but with an instinct for selecting the domestic influences of life which are popularly supposed to interest and impress the minds of girl readers." [Critic. 4395]

GOING TO THE DOGS; or, *The Adventures of Frank*. [by A. S. Roe: London, 1864.] "Frank is 'genteelly' brought up to follow neither trade nor profession, and, of course, his career in life gives title to the book. We do no discredit to Mr. Roe in saying that his hero is no 'Tom Jones,' and that the mantle of Henry Fielding has not fallen on the author's shoulders. Of its class, however, 'Going to the Dogs' is a book of more than average merit, and will, no doubt, find as many buyers as did 'What Put my Pipe Out,' addressing itself, as it does, to a large and daily increasing class of readers who take things for granted because they see them in print." [Reader. 4410]

JOLLY GOOD TIMES. [by M. P. (W.) Smith: Roberts, 1875.] "Unusual grace and vivacity mark the style, while every incident seems accurately natural. The baby's talk and amusements, the boy's ruffness, the children's squabbles, are all delineated with amusing life-likeness, while the lessons of forbearance, kindness, obedience, independence, weave themselves into the narrative as they do in experience of wholesome family life, and not in a forced or didactic way. The Browns are supposed to have their home in Cincinnati, and the 'local coloring,' including some account of the devastations of the flooded Ohio, is not without interest." [Nation. 4420]

THE BROWNS. [by M. Prudence (Wells) Smith: Roberts, 1884.] "The children are very natural, and have natural and real experiences and adventures, in the relation of which

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a general description of Cincinnati and the country around is given. . . It is a sketch of a wholesome family life from day to day, where a wise, kind mother keeps the helm, and at the end she takes the children across country to Cape Ann for the summer." [Boston "Lit. World." 4424

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN EXPECTED. [by Frank R. Stockton: Dodd, 1874.] "'Roundabout Rambles' was so very well-told a collection of stories that it was natural to suspect Mr. Stockton's heaven-born mission to be writing for children. That suspicion becomes a fixed belief after reading his volume for this year. It is one of the funniest, most entertaining, and otherwise best-considered little books we have seen for a long time. The scene is laid in a country place in Virginia after the war. . . It is a pleasant change to read an American story at once truly boylike, spirited, humorous, and distinctively American, that is neither slangy, nor underbred, nor full of impertinent young folks. The 'local color' is well laid on, tho not violently. The negroes are plentiful and deliciously 'cullud,' but the book is not overburdened with negro talk." [Nation. 4430

"AMONG THE LAKES, by W. O. Stoddard. See "Novels of American Life," No. 3. C4440

CAPTAIN POLLY, by Sophie Swett. See "Novels of American Life," No. 13. C4448

FLYING HILL FARM. [by Sophie Swett: Harper, 1892.] A lively book, detailing with humorous minuteness the fortunes of various young people. Some of the situations seem a little strained, in the writer's anxiety to make her story interesting, but there is a healthy tone throughout, and a keen sense of the

amusing. Boys and girls alike will get a deal of honest entertainment out of it." [Atlantic. 4450

WE ALL [by "Octave Thanet," i. e., Alice French: Appleton, 1891] "is a pleasant little story of a fortnight's happenings on an Arkansas plantation. A Chicago boy, the spoiled child of a millionaire, is brôt to visit his poor Southern cousins, and learns, while sharing their busy, unconventional life, that luxury is not the only good thing in the world. Rheumatic old Ant Valley, playing Kuklux with the help of little Larry and the docile mules mounted with pillows, cuts a figure not soon to be forgotten. Altogether, the book is brightly written and gives a vivid picture of lonesome plantation life." [Nation. 4460

THE OLD BATTLE GROUND [by J. Townsend Trowbridge (1827-): N. Y., Sheldon, 1859] "is genial, earnest, simple and manly. Its style is clear, idiomatic, and nervous. It is a novel, tho a short one, and tho it deals with no other battles than those of 'daily struggles of love and pride, and hatred and despair,' which since the world began have been fiercely fought upon that oldest of all battle-grounds, the human heart." [Albion. 4470

A CHANCE FOR HIMSELF. [by J. T. Trowbridge: Osgood, 1872.] "All Mr. Trowbridge's Yankee stories are good, but some of them are better than others, and among the better ones we do not place this year's 'Jack Hazard.' The idea of the story is excellent—the finding of an old trunk of counterfeit half-dollars in a log by the boy, his excitement over his treasure, which he believes to be genuine, and the bad effect on him of the gain of sudden wealth. The secondary idea is also good—the claiming of the 'treasure' by old miserly Squire

Peternot, on whose land it was found, and the confusion to which he and his greedy nephew ar brôt in the end by the discovery of its 'bogus' nature. But in the filling out of this plan, the farcical turn of Mr. Trowbridge's invention, if it may be so called, gets so entirely the better of his judgment, that he permits Jack and the money to go throu a series of adventures which, tho possible, ar almost on a par in probability with the extraordinary coincidences in the play of Box and Cox." [Nation. 4475

THE POCKET RIFLE. [by J. Townsend Trowbridge: Lee, 1881.] "This little tale, tho especially written for boys, is good for girls and boys alike. It points a moral, but not didactically nor offensively. The author understands the art of juvenile writing at its best. He appreciates the necessity for amusement, but he means that amusement shal always carry its lesson. The pocket rifle is a prize offered in a country school to the best speller. The composition is narrowed to the two bristest lads, who had been grêat friends, but who, throu the rivalry and jealousies of the contest for the rifle, became estranged. Nothing could wel be more interesting than the author's little book, yet its lesson of the meanness of jealousy and some kinds of suspicion cannot fall of its mark." [American. 4480

PHIL AND HIS FRIENDS [by J. T. Trowbridge: Lee, 1883] "is the story of a poor boy stung by his sufferings from a father who was not disturbed by debt, into a keen sense of the beauty and honor of honest work. We ar glad of so good a lesson so forcibly impressed, and the author has been wise in not making his hero either too good or

too successful a lad for one of his education and chances." [Critic. 4482

THE TINKHAM BROTHERS' TIDE-MILL [by J. T. Trowbridge: Lee, 1883] "tels of the indomitable pluc with which three young men defended their rights and conquered their difficulties. The 'Tinkham Brothers' seem, indeed, some years older and wiser than people ar apt to be in their teens, but we lose sight of this in the interest of a very graphic story. It illustrates the self-assertiv tendencies of Young America, that while the mother is supposed to be a most delightful friend and companion to her children, she for the most part folloes their lead and supports their plans, instead of taking the place of guide and gardian which would seem natural to her years." [Nation. 4484

THE LITTLE MASTER [by J. T. Trowbridge: Lee, 1886] "narrates the experience of a youth of 18, ambitious to earn money and get an education, who found it hard work to teach a school because he was so small and his face so boyish that no one could be made to believe in his ability. How he persevered and succeeded, on his principle of governing by brains instead of muscle, is racily and graphically told, together with an account of the manœuvres and intrigues of certain persons in the district. The narrativ is spirited and the sketches of character ar capital." [Boston "Lit. World." 4486

BOY WHO WAS HAZED. [by J. T. Trowbridge: Lee, 1887.] "The author's other books hav been admirable and deservedly popular, but this one is, in our opinion, the best yet. It is a story at once spirited and touching, with a certain dramatic and artistic quality which appeals to the literary sense as wel

as to the story-loving appetite. There is nothing goody-goody in it, as a moral tale against hazing; but it is a perfectly plain revelation, without comment, of the cruelty, the absurdity and the danger of the mis-called fun called hazing." [Critic. 4488

PETER BUDSTONE [by J: T. Trowbridge: Lee, 1887] "is an altogether good and wholesom book for boys of which it is hardly possible to speak too hily. This author shos us convincingly how juvenile reading may be made vivacious and interesting, and yet teach sound and clean lessons. It shos forcibly the folly and crime of 'hazing.'" [American. 4490

DAVID VANE AND DAVID CRANE. [by J: T. Trowbridge: Lothrop, 1889.] "David Vane runs away from his stepfather's shop to his uncle's farm, only to find that farm-boys ar worked harder than shop-boys. But he also makes the acquaintance of David Crane, his uncle's hired boy, and learns a gréat deal about the art and mystery of maple-sugar making. The couple play clever trics with a detectiv from Boston sent to apprehend the first David, and many adventures ensue to the country David in town and the town David in the country." [Critic.]—"For one thing we can heartily commend this book, namely, its warm advocacy of the pleasures and advantages of a country life. At this day, when the set of the current is all toards the town, it is refreshing to read of a city boy who prefers work on a farm to being a clerk in a store. The story is interesting, and, at times, amusing, the two Davids being mistaken for each other with a resulting 'comedy of errors.' The little country girl Huldah is an original and very attractiv charac-

ter, as is also David Vane, who, we ar glad to say, makes a great success as a farmer." [Nation. 4492

THE KELP-GATHERERS, a Story of the Maine Coast. [by J: T. Trowbridge: Lee, 1891.] "Mr. Trowbridge always has a story to tel. That is the secret of his success. It may not be an important story, but it is regularly laid out, and all the parts fit. It goes without any tinkering on the part of the reader." [Atlantic. 4494

THE FORTUNES OF TOBY TRAFFORD [by J: T. Trowbridge: Lee, 1892] "is a vigorously told, thoroly interesting story of a boy by no means perfect, but an honest, manly, self-reillant young fello, who, having a good deal to fight against, achieves a wel merited success. There ar few exciting incidents, the interest of the story depending wholly upon the way in which Toby defeated the evil designs of his enemies. Most of the subordinate characters ar distinctly drawn, as the teacher and Mildred, ar only less attractiv than the hero himself." [Nation. 4496

ASCUTNEY STREET, by A. D. (T.) Whitney. See "Novels of Amer. Country Life," No. 5k. C4502

BONNYBOROUGH, by A. D. (T.) Whitney. See "Novels of Amer. City Life," No. 199. C4503

FAITH GARTNEY'S GIRLHOOD, by A. D. (T.) Whitney. See "Novels of Amer. Country Life," No. 30m, and "Novels of Amer. City Life," No. 244. C4504

ODD OR EVEN? [by Adeline Dutton (Train): London, Whitney, 1883.] "Everybody is desperately self-conscious, the talk is very 'tall,' and the phraseology has an uncomfortable effect. . . The story is not very dul, and the people ar not, on the whole, objectionable; but it is hard work to read it, because it is

suffused with pretentiousness, and conveys the idea that the author's aim is to express what she means in the least ordinary, the farthest-fetched words she can find." [Spectator. 4505]

THE OTHER GIRLS. [by A. D. (T.) Whitney: Boston, Ticknor, 1873.] "We have spoken of our dislike, or rather our lack of appreciation, of Mrs. Whitney's books. There are kinds of sensationalism besides those which greet us in the novels of the circulating libraries. Half the mothers of the land, to whom Mrs. Whitney's books are the ideal of the mental pabulum to be furnished to their daughters, would be lost in horror at our heresy should they find us saying that those stories of moral victory, evil, perseverance, and all the greater virtues, were sensational—and yet that is exactly what we affirm. Sensational, in that there is about them a noisy, hammer-and-tongs method of exaltation, instead of a really forcible and lasting way of making aims better and energies nobler and characters stronger. There may be in these books an incitement to good, but to compare it with the tone of a class of stories we like far more, is like comparing the stimulus of a spasmodic camp-meeting to the earnest, thoughtful, suggestive words of a wise and manly teacher, who scorns tricks of rhetoric, and impresses by his own power. Of "The Other Girls" we have only to say that it is like Mrs. Whitney's other writings. The same type of girl tries to be useful in much the same ways, and says much the same things. The characters continue to be Mrs. Whitney's, and not the world's; and even their colloquialisms—shall we say their slang?—do not succeed in making them like real young men and real girls." [Appleton's. C4506]

A SUMMER IN LESLIE GOLDTHWAITE'S LIFE, by A. D. (T.) Whitney. See "Novels of Amer. Country Life," No. 149. 4507

THE BIRDS' CHRISTMAS CAROL. [by Kate Douglas (Smith) (Wiggin) Riggs: Houghton, 1888.] "One can hardly imagine how it would be possible to write a sweeter story. It does not tell of the feathered tribe, but of a little invalid girl whose sick-room is the centre of the love and devotion of a household. She is a Christmas child and rejoices in her birthday, and it is fitting that from her should radiate bright and tender influence, not only to her near and dear friends, but to other suffering children and to her poorer neighbors. An artistic foil to the pathos of the narrative is the humorous description of the Ruggles family, and of the Christmas dinner given them, at her urgent wish, in the sick child's own chamber. The sadness of the concluding chapter has been softened with exquisite grace and delicacy." [Nation. 4515]

TIMOTHY'S QUEST. [by Kate Douglas (Smith) (Wiggin) Riggs: Houghton, 1890.] "A book to win the hearts of children must be something more than a children's book. It must contain elements which are strong enough to last when the child has grown, and send him with a thrill of pleasure back to its storied pages in after life. . . No purer, sweeter, nobler children's story ever was written. It is the story of a good boy who did not die young or lose all human qualities, and a baby girl good and beautiful at the same time. The young readers of the book will see in it the manly struggles of the manly little hero to find a home for his adopted sister; they will revel in his quiet, modest, sturdy determination and unselfishness, in the happy antics of his irrepressible dog Rags,

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in the funny remarks of lazy, honest old Jebe Slocum, and the serio-comic happening at the White Farm. The grown up boy and girl will see a picture of rural life in New England, painted with all the strength and sweetness of 'Ik Marvel' or H. Ward Beecher. They will appreciate the dark side of the life in Minerva Court, and the heart struggles of Miss Vilda Cummins, and the final triumph of Timothy and Gay. Jebe Slocum becomes a character which remains as a type of the old time self-respecting Yankee 'hired man,' and Mrs. Tarbox takes rank as the typical country dress-maker—the local Associated Press. There is nothing childish in the book, yet it is full of the lafter and tears of healthy children." [Overland. 4516

POLLY OLIVER'S PROBLEM [by Kate Douglas (Smith) (Wiggin) Riggs: Houghton, 1893] "can hardly fail of the sympathy, not only of younger but even of older readers. . . Polly Oliver, portrait or fancy as the case may be, after trials and sorrows of an untimely personal nature, makes a successful venture into a hitherto unexplored tract of activity suited to young ladies endowed with fine imagination, a little skill in music, and a pleasing personality. She is sent in the first place, by a benevolent lady, to tell tales 2 hours each day in the orphan asylums and Children's Hospital. . . As a further development of this pretty scheme a class for child's nurses is also hinted at, and visions are thereby evoked of the happy future awaiting infant minds when they have been freed from the terrifying or driving inventions of the unaided

nursery-maid. There are also some hints for ways of becoming what the charity organization society puts down as 'benevolent individuals,' such, for instance, 'buying up splendid old trees in the outskirts of certain New England country towns—trees which are in danger of being cut down for wood.'" [Nation. 4517

YOUNG LUCRETIA, and Other Stories. [by M. E. Wilkins: Harpers, 1892.] "Miss Wilkins does not dub these 'stories for children,' and we suspect mature readers will get the greatest pleasure out of them. Nevertheless they will go straight to the heart—all of her stories take that road—of the young because of the inimitable skill with which in many of them she sets forth the fleeting sorrows and joys of her little people. It is noticeable that most of the stories turn upon some childish trouble, keeping in tune thus with her stories for the old, but there is more sunshine in these tales. The humor is delightful." [Atlantic. 4525

THE FOSTER BROTHERS [by Susan A. Wright: Boston, Spencer, 1868] "is a healthy, agreeable little book, dealing realistically with such events as occur in the home, school, and vacation life of average New England boys. The moral lesson inculcated is not too forcibly presented, the best of good nature reigns throughout, the children are natural,—whether at Lawrence, or Swampscott, or North Conway or plugging each other at home; and altogether we can praise 'Cousin Sue' as an excellent writer for young children, whom she evidently loves and believes in." [Nation. 4535

BOOKS NOT MENTIONED IN TEXT.

The following books, not mentioned in the text, are recommended by Mr. Gardner M. Jones, head of the Salem Public Library.

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| Anatomy and Physiology:—
Health and strength for girls,
1884. | Electricity:—
Electricity simplified, by
Sloane, 1891.
Toy-making, by Same, 1892. |
| Astronomy:—
Eclipses, by Todd, 1894. | Fishing:—
Boy's guide to fishing, by
Keene, 1894. |
| Botany:—
Fairyland of flowers, by Pratt,
1890.
How plants grow, by A. Gray,
1858.
How plants behave, by Same,
1872.
Outlines of lessons, by J.. New-
ell, 2 v., 1889-92.
Reader in botany, Same, 1889.
China hunter's club, by Slosson,
1878.
Coal and coal-mines, by Greene,
1889. | Geography and History:—
America:
Story of our continent, by
Shaler, 1892.
England:
Around and about, by Ma-
teaux, 1891.
Short history of, by Kirk-
land, 1891.
Greece:
Story of the Iliad, by
Church, 1891.
Story of the Odyssey, by
Same, 1891.
Retreat of the 10,000, by
Witt, 1891. |
| Cooking:—
Aunt Martha's corner cup-
board, by Kirby, 1887. | Japan:
Japan in history, folklore |
| Dress:—
Letters to a little girl, by H.
Starrett, 1892. | |

BOOKS NOT MENTIONED IN TEXT.

- and art, by W: E. Griffis, 1892.
- U. S.:
 Battlefields and campfires, by W. J: Abbot, 1890.
 Battlefields and victory, by Same, 1891.
 Oldtime child-life, by E. H. Rollins, 1881.
- Government:—
 How we are governed, by A. L. Dawes, 1885.
- Heat:—
 Motive power of heat, by Carnot, 1890.
 Story of a tinder-box, by Tidy, 1889.
- Inventions:—
 Wonderland of work, by Mateaux, 1883.
- Literature, English:—
 Short history of, by Kirkland.
 Chaucer for children, by Haws, 1882.
 Chaucer's stories simply told, by Seymour, 1888.
 Spenser for children, by M. H. Towry, 1885. See Poetry.
- Meteorology:—
 Talks about weather, by Barnard, 1885.
- Morals:—
 Ethics for young people, by C: C. Everett, 1891.
- Music:—
 Story of, by L. C. Lillie, 1886.
- Mythology, Teutonic:—
 Heroes of Ascard, by Keary, 1883.
- Natural History:—
 Prang's series for children, 6 v., 1878.
 Natural Science. See Astronomy, Botany, Electricity, Heat.
- Occupations:—
 How to make common things, by Bower.
 See also China, Fishing, Photography.
- Photography:—
 Adventure in, by French, 1893.
- Poetry:—
 Ballads and lyrics, ed. H: C. Lodge, 1880.
 Ballads for little folk, by A. & P. Cary, 1873.
 Blue poetry book, ed. A. Lang, 1891.
 Book of famous verse, ed. A. Repplier, 1892.
 Child-life, ed. Whittier, 1871.
 Child's garden of verses, by R. L: Stevenson.
 Children's book of poetry, ed. Coates, 1879.
 Lyra heroica, ed. W. E. Henley, 1891.
 Mother Goose set to music, by J. W. Elliott, 1872.
 Rhymes and jingles, 1887.

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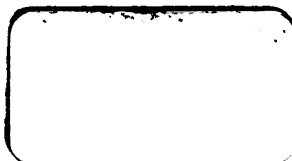
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